Mavery inconsistent with Justice and Good Policy, Proved by a Speech Delivered in the Con vention, held at Danville, Kentucky; by the Rev. DAVID RICE-1792. (CONTINUED.)

To call our fellow men, who have no rfeited, nor voluntarily resigned their lib. erty, our property, is a gross absurdity, a radiction to common sense, and an ingnity of human nature. The owners of uch slaves then are the licensed robbers, and not the just proprietors, of what they claim: freeing them is not depriving them of their property, but restoring it to the right owner; it is suffering the unlawful captive to escape. It is not wronging the master, but doing justice to the slave, restoring him to himself. The master, it is true, is wronged; he may suffer, and that greatly; but this is his own fault, and the fault of the enslaving law; and not of the law that does justice to the oppressed.

we hesitate a moment to determine, who is the greatest sufferer, and who is treated with the greatest injustice? The matter ap we may be assured that this event will soon pears quite glaring, when we consider, that neither this man, nor his parents had sinned, be exceedingly rapid, and greatly accelerathat he was born to these sufferings; but the ted by the fertility of our soil. other suffers altogether for his own sin, and that of his predecessors. Such a law would only take away property, that is its dren into dogs, and calves, and colts, as we have to convert theirs into these beasts; property that may transfer our children to strangers, by the same right that we transfer

Human legislatures should remember. that they act in subordination to the great Ruler of the universe; have no right to take the government out of his hand; por to enact laws contrary to his; that if they should presume to attempt it, they cannot make that right, which he has made wrong; they cannot dissolve the allegiance of his subjects, and transfer it to themselves, and thereby free the people from their obligations to obey the law of nature. The people should know, that legislatures have not this power; and that a thousand laws can general belief, what might be the event never make that innocent, which the divine law has made criminal; or give them a right to that, which the divine law forbids

But to the above reply it may be further ture, enslaved the Africans; but they enthose, whom they had made prisoners of toes. war, and reduced to slavery.

Whatever may be said of the chief authors science. and promoters of an unjust war, the common soldier, who is under command and obliged to obey, and as is often the case, deprived of the means of information as to the grounds of the war, certainly cannot be thought guilty of a crime so heinous, that for it himself and posterity deserves the dreadful punishment of perpetual servitude. It is a cruelty that the present practice of all civilized nations bears testimony against. Allow then the matter objected to be true, and it will not justify our practice of enslaving the Africans. But the matter contained in the objection is only true in part. The history of the slave trade is too tragical to be read without a bleeding heart and weeping eyes.

A few of these unhappy Africans. and comparatively very few, are criminals, whose servitude is inflicted as a punishment of their crimes. The main body are innocent, unsuspecting creatures, free, liv. seats of gentlemen, who abound in principle. They have made it paramount ing in peace, doing nothing to forfeit the slaves; and see how they swarm on every to party organization and temporary policy, common privileges of men. They are stolen, or violently borne away by armed force, from their country, their parents, and all their tender connections treated with increase the proportion of Mulattoes. ly, and altogether, by Whig and Democras, and all their tender connections; treated with increase the proportion of tion, and a cruelty shocking to all the tender much more disgraceful, and unnatural, than on either side is considered as "available, feelings of humanity; and they and their intermarriages. Fathers will have their who cannot enlist in his behalf this necesposterity forced into a state of servitude own children for slaves, and leave them as sary vote; and they are actually at this moand wretchedness forever. It is true, they an inheritance to their children. Men will ment controlling the destinies of this great are commonly taken prisoners by Africans; possess their brothers and sisters as their Confederacy! Shall we not profit by their but it is the encouragement given by the Europe and that tempts the Africans to carry them to strangers. Youth will have their The Abolitionists have throughout the on these un orovoked wars. They furnish them with the means, and hold out to them a reward for their plunder. If the Africans are thieves, the Eur peans stand ready to receive the stolen good; if the former are An hard-hearted master will not know, the city of Washington. robbers, the latter furnish them with arms, whether he has a blood relation, a brother and purchase the spoil. In this case, who or a sister, an uncle or an aunt, or a stranis the most criminal, the civilized European, or the untutored African? The European This is not the work of imagination; it has been frequently realized.

be produced many substantial vouchers, and some who have spent much time in this nefarious traffic. But such as are accustomed to listen to the melaucholy tales of these unhappy Africans, cannot want before the winder the compression of these unhappy Africans, cannot want sufficient evidence. Those who have seen multitudes of poor innocent children driven to market, and sold market, and sold liste bearts, have it demonstrated before their eyes.

The injunctions laid upon servants in the featness of the cannot be injunctions laid upon servants in the featness of the cannot be injunctions laid upon servants in the featness of the cannot be injunctions laid upon servants in the featness of the cannot be injunctions laid upon servants in the law of the world and encircle to the measured where the left map of the world and encircle the winds the world and encircle the winds the world and encircle the winds the world and encircle the wind and encircle the wind

It will be further objected, that in our situation, the abolition of slavery would be will also be introduced here. These will an instant, the Benner of Southern Equality.

To effect this, we must render the press free bad policy; because it would discourage all be directed, as formidable artillery, emigrants from the Eastward, prevent the against me, and in defence of absolute population of this country, and consequent- slavery. ly its opulence and strength.

ber of slaveholders from coming into this country, with their slaves : but this would be far, very far, from being an evil. It would be a most desirable event : it would be keeping out a great and intolerable nuisance, the bane of every country where it is admitted, the cause of ignorance and vice, and of national poverty and weakness. On the other hand, if I mistake not. t would invite five useful citizens into our State, where it would keep out one slaveholder; and who would not rejoice in the happy exchange? Turn your eyes to the Eastward; behold numerous shoals of slave, moving toward us, in thick succession. Look to the Westward; see a large, vacant, fertile country, lying near, easy of access, an asylum for the miserable, a land of liberty. A man who has no slaves cannot live easy and contented in the midst of those who possess them in numbers. He is treated with neglect, and often with contempt : he is not a companion for his free neighbor, but only for their more reputable You say, a law of emancipation would be unjust, because it would deprive men of treated by theirs as underlings. These their property: but is there no injustice on things are not easy to bear; they render his their property: but is there no injustice on the other side? Is no body entitled to justice, but slave-holders? Let us consider When he sees an open way to remove from the injustice on both sides; and weigh them this situation, and finds it may be done conin even balance. On the other hand, we sistently with his interest, he will not long see a man deprived of his property, of all abide in it. When he removes, his place capacity to possess property, of his own free is filled up with slaves. Thus the country agency, of the means of instruction, of his will spew out its white inhabitants; and be wife, of his children, of almost everything peopled with slave-holders, their slaves, and dear to him : on the other, a man deprived a few, in the highest post of a poor free of eighty or an hundred pounds. Shall man, I mean that of an overseer. When we attentively view and consider our situa-

That this, on supposition that slavery should continue, would soon be the state of own property, and not ours; property that has the same right to possess us, as its property, as we have to possess it; property bill, but very probable; not only probable, but morally certain. But is this a desirable situation? Would it be safe, and comfortable? Would it be so, even to masters themselves? I presume not: especially when I consider, that their neighbors, beyond the Ohio, could not, consistent with their principles, assist them, in case of a domestic insurrection. Suppose our inhabitants should be fewer; they would be useful citizens, who could repose a mutual confidence in each other. To increase the inhabitants of this State by multiplying an enemy within our own bowels; an enemy with whom we are in a state of perpetual war, and can never make peace, is very far from being an object of desire : especially if we consider, that a belief of the iniquity of this servitude is fast gaining ground. Should this sentiment obtain the What would be the situation of a certain description of men? What the condition of this country ?

tion, with relation to the East and the West,

Another frightful objection to my doctrine is, That, should we set our slaves free, it objected, that neither we, nor the legisla- would lay a foundation for intermarriages and an unnatural mixture of blood, and slaved one another, and we only purchased our posterity at length would all be Mulat-

This effect, I grant, it would produce. Making prisoners of war slaves, though also grant, that this appears very unnatural practiced by the Romans and other and to persons laboring under our prejudices of cient nations, and though still practiced education. I acknowledge my own pride by some barbarous tribes, can by no means remonstrates against it; but it does not inbe justified; it is unreasonable and cruel. fluence my judgement, nor affect my con-

> To plead this, as a reason for the continuation of slavery, is to plead the fear that we should disgrace ourselves, as a reason why we should do injustice to others : to plead that we may continue in guilt, for fear the features and complexion of our Representatives in Congress. posterity should be spoiled. We should recollect, that it is too late to prevent this great imaginary evil; the matter is already non-slaveholding State, manifests a foregone gone beyond recovery; for it may be proved, with mathematical certainty, that, if things go on in the present channel, the future in extension of slavery in the United States of justice and of sound economy. Fihabitants of America will inevitably be beyond its present boundaries. Mulattoes.

How often have men children by their own slaves, by their fathers' slaves, or the slaves of their neighbors? How fast is the number of Mulattoes increasing in every part of the land? Visit the little towns out official station, effected so much? The and villages to the Eastward; visit the answer is obvious. They have adhered to hand? All the children of Mulattoes will and they have thus held the balance of powbe Mulatoes, and the whites are daily ad- er between the two great parties. They Thus this evil is coming upon us in a way until it has come about that no politician,

the Europeon merchant can give us no prejudices and his pride, and view the matbetter claim then is vested in him; and ter as really circumstanced. The evil is that is one founded only in violence or inevitable; but as it is a prejudice of educa-

More of the Perpetualiste.

I doubt not but it would prevent a num-CHARLESTON, Aug. 2, 1847. SIR: We trust that we shall not be considered as taking an unwarrantable liberty in addressing to yourself, and some others, in whose discretion we rely, the following communication. We make an appeal to you, irrespective of party politics, as one having a common interest with ourselves,

you approve of it, please obtain such signatures as you cannot but have observed the rapid progress of the Anti-Slavery spirit, for some time past, and the alarming influence it has exercised on the politics of the country, as exhibited at Washington, and throughout approve of it, please obtain such signatures as you can, and return the list, by mail, to this place, by the 15th of September next.

Address your communications to Isaac W. Haune, Esq., No. 3 State street, who has consented, until the proposed association is fully organized to act as Secretary and Treasurer.

Respectfully your obedient server. exhibited at Washington, and throughout the non-slaveholding States of the Union. The inundation of Congress with petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, though the act of petitioning for such a purpose assumes an inferi-ority in the slaveholding States, and the language of the petitions is replete with vituperation and insult, has been persevered in H. W. Peronneau. until it has almost ceased to arrest attention. Henry Bailey. The application, in the United States, of W. W. Harllee. the principle of the English case of Som-mercett, decided by Lord Mansfield, by Henry Gourdin. which it is declared that the relation of master and slave ceases as soon as the parties pass the jurisdiction of the local laws which authorize slavery-a principle which isolates and disgraces the slaveholder-has been more than half acquiesced in. We have seen State after State legislating with a view to avoid the act of Congress in regard to fugitive slaves, and prevent its interference with the above principle, until we are so familiarized with such legislation, that the public are scarce aware that the Pennsylvania Legislature has recently nullified this act of Congress, and affixed a heavy replied - "Rather set your Sunday School punishment to the attempt to enforce it Teacher to take care of the boys.' within the limits of the State.

The missions of Hoar and his compeer to South Carolina and Louisiana, by which District Court, were both active in the Sab-Massachusetts undertook, on the very soil bath School cause. At the age of seventy, of these States, by agents resident in Charles the Chief Justice regarded it as a high honton and New Orleans, to obstruct the exe- or to walk through the city of Richmond at cution of the local laws in regard to the the head of a Sabbath School procession. introduction of free colored persons, though whom particularly the insult was offered, and is now almost forgotten.

part of the enemies of our institutions. The introduction, at the close of the session of Congress before the last, of the Wilamendment; the renewal of the Wilmot and the cares of life are forgotten. gives us no security in the future. Senators, in their places, openly proclaimed their approval of the principle it contained, and placed their opposition, distinctly, on the ground that, though right in itself, the "time and occasion" rendered its adoption inexpedient. The Legislatures of eleven States newal of these efforts. Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan, and more recently Maine, have all through their Legislatures, spoken still more explicitly than by their

The tone of the press, Whig and Democonclusion, that the Abolitionists are to be conceded to, at least so far as to forbid the

While clouds thus gather, what preparation do we make for the impending storm Are our people even aware of its approach How have the Abolitionists, so inconsiderable in numbers, and themselves with-

We have, in the South, papers of both par-ties worthy of all confidence, but these are but merchants know that they themselves are the great encouragers of these wars; as they are the principal gainers by the event. They furnish the sinews, add the strength tening an evil in an honest way which we the great encouragers of these wars; as they are the principal gainers by the event. They furnish the sinews, add the strength tening an evil in an honest way which we have the public acadiment of the public acadiment of the convincing us that what seems to us dishon-habitually reflects the public acadiment of the convincing us that what seems to us dishon-habitually reflects the public acadiment of the convincing us that what seems to us dishon-habitually reflects the public acadiment of the convincing us that what seems to us dishon-habitually reflects the public acadiment of the convincing us that what seems to us dishon-habitually reflects the public acadiment of the convincing us that what seems to us dishon-habitually reflects the public acadiment of the convincing us that what seems to us dishon-habitually reflects the public acadiment of the convincing us that what seems to us dishon-habitually reflects the public acadiment of the convincing us that what seems to us dishon-habitually reflects the public acadiment of the convincing an evil in an honest way which we convincing an evil in an honest way which we convincing an evil in an honest way which we convince the convincing and the

> tain your aid and active co-operation, in establishing at Washington, a paper which shall represent Southern views on the subject of SLAVERY

To effect this, we must render the press free from party influences, and unite in its support others besides politicians. We would therefore desire to engage in the undertaking men in every way independent, and whose means and positions are such as free them from all temptations of profit or place.

If you concur in our views, please confer with us, as soon as practicable; and inform us what amount in means you are willing your

what amount in money you are willing, your-self, to contribute to effect this object, and how much you think can be raised in your immediate

neighborhood.

Enclosed you will find a subscription list, with a heading, setting forth the principles on which it is proposed to establish the paper. If you approve of it, please obtain such signatures

Respectfully your obedient servants,
Daniel E. Huger. Robert W. B.
Mathaniel Heyward. John S. Presto Robert W. Barnwell John S. Preston. Wade Hampton. R. F. W. Allston. Andrew Turnbull. Wm. Bull Pringle. John L. Manning. M. C. Mordecai. Jacob Bond I'on. John P. Richardson Soshua J. Ward. William F. Davie. W. B. Seabrook. J. Harleston Read. William Pope. John S. Ashe. James Gadsden.

George W. Dargan. W. H. Trapier. John R. Mathewes. P. W. Fraser. Alex. Robertson. N. R. Middleton. James H. Adams. William A. Carson George A. Trenholm. James Rose

John Rutledge. The late President Harrison taught, for number of years, in an humble Sabbath School on the banks of the Ohio. The Sabbath before he left home for Washington, to assume the duties of Chief Magis trate of the nation, he met his Bible clas as usual. And his last counsel on the subject to his gardener, it may be hoped, will never be forgotten by the nation: when advised to keep a dog to protect his fruit, he

The late Chief Justice Marshall and th late Judge Washington of the United States

met promptly by the States, respectively, to ty of New York city, (Mr. Frelinghuysen) was a Sabbath School teacher, while he excited in the South but a passing interest, held the office of Attorney General of New Jersey, and afterwards while a Senator in Apathy on our part has been followed by Congress; and he may still be seen cheerincreased and still increasing activity on the fully associating with the humblest teachers.

WOMAN'S TEMPER.-No trait of char acter is more valuable in a female than the possession of a sweet temper. Home can mot Proviso, and its passage then in the never be made happy without it. It is like House of Representatives, by a vote of 85 the flowers that spring up in our pathway, to 80; the provision, at the last session, reviving and cheering us. Let a man g against slavery, in the bill organizing a gov- home at night, wearied and worn by th ernment for Oregon; and the repudiation of toils of the day, and how soothing is a word the principles of the Missouri compromise, dictated by a good disposition. It is sunevinced by the rejection of Mr. Burt's shine falling upon his heart. He is happy proposition by Mr. Preston King, the vote sweet temper has a soothing influence over on this, and the adoption finally of the Pro- the minds of a whole family. Where it is viso, as shaped by Mr. Hannibal Hamlin, of found in the wife and mother, you observe Maine, in the House of Representatives, by kindness and love predominating over the a large majority, are facts, which leave no natural feeling of a heart. Smiles, kind shadow of doubt as to the utter disregard of words and looks, characterize the children, Southern rights in that body. The defeat and peace and love have their dwelling of the obnoxious measure in the Senate, there. Study, then, to acquire and retain a sweet temper. It is more valuable than gold; it captivates more than beauty; and to the close of life it retains all its freshness and power .- English Paper.

WHAT PLEASURE IT IS TO PAY ONE'S DEBTS .- I remember to have heard Sir. T. Lyttleton make the same observation. It seems to flow from a combination of cirthat uneasiness which a true spirit feels from how to be abased, and how to abound; to be pleasure to the creditor, and therefore gratifies our social affection. It promotes that ing to an honest mind; it opens a prospect cliffe. cratic, Agrarian and Religious, in every of being readily supplied with what we want on future occasions; it leaves a consciousness of our own virtue; and it is a measure we know to be right, both in point nally, it is the main support of simple reputation .- Shenstone.

INCONSISTENCIES IN OPINIONS .- Among the perplexing problems which the intrica-cies of the human mind present to our reflection, few are so difficult of solution as contradictions, so frequently observable in the opinions of the most competent reasoners, and in the condcct of the most upright in direct contravention of their known opinions-that is a condition and a consequence of human natty-but entirely uncons of the want of conformity between their practice and their principles. We find men of the most logical understandings holding and avowing, at the same moment and with equal sincerity, doctrines which no logic can reconcile—yet wholly unaware of the incongruity. We find others pursuing a course of conduct obviously incompatible with their notions of integrity and honourvet we know them to be incapable of intentional violations of either. It is difficult to say how these inconsistencies are to be explained or reconciled; but the knowledge of their existence in the most excellent and little conversation, such as those who meet of their existence in the most excellent and able men (and in all likelihood, therefore, in ourselves also) should teach us a large indulgence for the most startling incongruities, and habital charity in the judgments we form of the moral character of others; by

to avoid or break through all self-sophistry Southern views of Southern rights and inter-ests, growing out of and connected with its in-

Want of Charity. The celebrated Wesley has given hi views of such injustice among christians, in

the following characteristic manner: "Are you persuaded you see more clearly than I? It is not unlikely that you may. Then, treat me as you would desire to be yourself upon a change of circumstances. oint me out a better way than I have vet known. Show me it so by plain proof of scripture. And if I linger in the path 1 have been accustomed to tread, and am therefore unwilling to leave it, labor with me a little, take me by the hand, and lead me as I am able to bear. But be not displeased if I entreat you not to beat me down, in order to quicken my pace. I can go but feebly and slowly at best; then, I

angry, so shall I be too; and then there will be small hopes of finding the truth. If once anger arise, this smoke will so dim the eyes of my soul, that I shall be able to see nothing clearly. If we could discern truth-would it not be loss rather than gain? For, how far is love, even with many wrong opinions, to be preferred before truth itself

without love. But perhaps we cannot find, in the whole circle of orthodox writers, a more faithful instructor on this subject than Dr. Watts. "The iniquity of uncharitableness," says this truly Christian divine, "has more springs, than there are streams or branches belonging to the great river of Egypt, and it is more fruitful of serpents and monsters oo." Many of these springs he has traced out, and exposed them to open view .-Sometimes, this iniquity, he observes, pro-

ceeds "from a malicious constitution of na- nations. ture, an acrimonious or choleric temper of blood." To suppress the angry motions of from his own. He takes the freedom to choose a religion for himself, but he allows no man besides the same liberty. He is sure he has reason to dissent from others, but Herald of the Prairies.

WISE PRAYERS .- Give me neither pov-

erty nor riches. We have here the prayer f a sage, who asks mediocrity of condition; and the philosophy of all nations has acquiesced in the justness of this sentiment. All enlightened men must be aware of the wealth, luxury and honor. And shrinking, on the other hand, at poverty and want, they have given the largest share of happiness to the middle rank of society. this, after all, is but philosophy; for the poor man, undisturbed by the pride of knowledge, sings in his cottage as the thrush in the copse. The middle ranks are not contented with their lot, but are daily passing towards wealth and dignity; while the great revolt at the idea of humiliation. Be that as it may, Agur's prayer is so popular that we have, in the English tongue, more than a hundred printed sermons on this text, wish. Agur, however rectified his wish by piety and submission: Feed me with food convenient for me. It is the glory and perfection of Christianity to resemble Christ, who said in the hour of anguish, "Father, not as I will, but as thou wilt." St. Paul cumstances, each of which is productive of also said. "I have learned, in whatever pleasure. In the first place, it removes state I am, therewith to be content. I know dependence and obligation. It affords full, and to be hungry." Happy is that man who alike fears the wanton insolence we see in the rich, and the continual murfuture confidence which is so very interest- muring among the ungrateful poor .- Suc-

nent judge, Sir Allan Park, once said at a public meeting in London: "We live in the midst of blessings till we are utterly insensible to their greatness, and of the source yet this self-deceit is not all in vain. Every from whence they flow. We speak of our feeling that looks to the future elevates human sensible to their greatness, and of the source civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws, and forget entirely how large a share is due to Christianity. Blot Christianity out of the pages of man's history, and what would his laws have been-what his civilization? the strange inconsistencies, the palpable Christianity is mixed up with our very being and our daily life; there is not a familiar object around us which does not wear a different aspect, because the light of Christian men. We find individuals not only acting love is on it. Not a law which does not owe its truth and gentleness to Christianity -not a custom which cannot be traced, in

THE GOATHERD AND HIS FAITH .- Upon the shoulder of the goatherd was a heast, which he told me was a lontra, or otter, which he had lately caught in the neighboring brook; it had a string round its neck, which was attached to his arm. At his left ed the heads of two or three singular lookthe sullen cub of a wolf, which he was endeavoring to tame; his whole appearance was to the last degree savage and wild. After a are the principal gainers by the event. They furnish the sinews, add the strength, and receive the gain. They know that they purchase these slaves of those, no just pretence to claim them as theirs. The African can give the European merchant can give us no better claim than he himself has; the European merchant can give us no letter claim than he himself has; the European merchant can give us no letter claim than he himself has; the European merchant can give us no letter claim than he himself has; the European merchant can give us no letter claim than he himself has; the European merchant can give us no letter claim than he himself has; the European merchant can give us no letter claim than he himself has; the European merchant can give us no letter claim than he himself has; the soleconsideration.

The object of this connumication is to observe the gain and the reason is the final trained to the sum, which the soleconsideration and the public sentiment of the public sentiment of the sum, which was beginning to sink in the west, nodded state was beginning to sink in the west, nodded fixedly upon to tit, and then again looked fixedly upon the match that shelling and the twent of the facts alleged. The statements can make the sum, which the sum, which the sum, which the sum and that the want of the facts alleged. The statements can alway the letter of the sum and that the want of the facts alleged. The statements can make the was beginning to sink in the west, nodded fixedly upon to tit, and then again looked fixedly upon the facts alleged. The statements can she was beginning to sink in the west, nodded to tit, and then again looked fixedly upon to tit, and then again looked fixedly upon the facts alleged. The statements can she was beginning to sink in the west, nodded to tit, and then again looked fixedly upon to tit, and then again looked fixedly upon the facts alleged. The statements can be sum, which was beginning to sink in the was beginning to sink in the was beginning to sink in the was beginning to sin merous and subtle. The strength of mind my companions, who were by this time a

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

RECENT FROM CHINA .- Rev. E. W. Lyle, of the Protestant Episcopal mission, (says the Messenger) "accompanied Dr. Lockh art (med-ical missionary from the London Society) in one ical missionary from the London Society) in one of the frequent excursions which he and Dr. Medhurst are accustomed to make for distributing tracts and books through the surrounding country." They proceeded by boat about twenty-five miles, when a walk of five miles brought them to Chingpoo. Here, Mr. Lyle says, "we distributed great numbers of tracts; finding it difficult to pass through the streets with sufficient rapidity to prevent being borne down by the crowd that followed us. Our books were received with great civility, nay,

should not be able to go at all. May I not request of you further, not to give me hard names, in order to bring me in the right way. Suppose I were ever so much in the wrong, I doubt this would not set me right. Rather it would make me run so much farther from you, and so get more and more out of the way. Nay, perhaps, if you are angry, so shall I be too; and then there build a Church and hold regular public services.

RELIGIOUS TRACTS .- The London Tract Society. in its forty-eighth year, recently closed, ssued 238 new publications, and circulated 18,224,836 copies. The total circulation, at home and abroad, in forty eight years, amounts to nearly 442,000,000 copies. to nearly 442,000,000 copies.

The receipts of the year were £59,416 3s 9d, or about \$285,000, of which £6,080 13s 9d, or

\$29,184 were donations. The gratuitous issues and grants in money amounted to \$38,092.

The Scottish Tract Society, at Edinburgh, in its 15th year, circulated 1,969,349 Tracts, (monthly visitors,) and 42,429 copies of their Magazine. Total circulation in 15 years 20,-

PUNCTUALITY .- Not one of all the churches 722 in number) connected with the Free Church of Scotland, has failed to send up their Education during the last year. The sum received for these objects amounts to \$350,000-a noble example this for other Christian denomi-

PRIESTS IN THE GREEK CHURCH .-- The Rev. Dr. Baird, in his lecture in Springfield, on such a temper, "is a work of toil and diffi-culty, perpetual watchfulness and unceasing prayer." Sometimes it springs from self-love, and pride, and a vain conceit of our own opinions." Hence a man, "who is almost always in the wrong," will be prompt "in pronouncing error and heresy" Armenian Church, he says, this rule is extendfather of one child.

compiled for the New York Observer, the Aus- by Mr. Reily, but met by discouragement on trian Leopold Society at Vienna have, in the the part of the Government of the Un last fifteen years and a half, expended two hun- In 1842, Mr. Reily resigned, and Mr. Van Zandt no man has reason to dissent from him. - dred and ninety thousand dollars towards propa- was sent on in his stead, when the proposition gating the Roman Catholic faith in Canada and for annexation was renewed. The renewal of FATHER MATTHEW .- The Cork Examiner says,

although Father Matthew was first on the list, sent on by the clergy for the appointment of Bishop, yet letters have reached Cork from Rome, in which it is stated that "the Very Rev. William Delaney, P. P., of Bandon, who stood second on the list, has been appointed Bishop of greatness, and the temptations attendant on Cork, by the Court of Rome; and that the consecrating bulls will be received in a few days TEMPERANCE IN IRELAND .- Although famin

rages with all its horrors in this distracted counry, (says the Witness,) the temperance cause has been rapid and most auspicious. The English papers frequently report monster meetings which are held in different parts of Ireland. A correspondent of the London Journal, writing from Dublin, mentions the successful labors of the champions of the cause in that city. very large and enthusiastic meeting held on the other demands which were, that in the event of 30th of May, on Harold's Cross Green, it was computed that 540 persons took the pledge.

BISHOP IN MAINE.-The recent State Convention of the Episcopal Church, in Maine, voa hundred printed sermons on this text, ted to hold a special Convention in October, for which sufficiently unfold a clergyman's the election of a Bishop of the diocese.

BREAD VERSUS BULLETS .- The Americans hav Bread versus Bullets.—The Americans having nobly supplied food for the Irish, we shall look at their flag with increased respect. Their through her Commissioners, or the matter was look at their flag with increased respect. Their through her Commissioners, or the matter was look at their flag with increased respect. Their through her Commissioners, or the matter was look at their flag with increased respect. Their through her Commissioners, or the matter was look at their flag with increased respect. and their stars of sugared buns. Glad we are to for the occurity of find that the American subscriptions have been to the President. so nobly acknowledged in the House of Comkeep bullets out of fashion. The Indian Meal Book is, to our mind, a much more delightful volume than any History of the American War; and the directions therein written for the comhave had their day, let us henceforth try buns; let her, for all time to come, batter our frying-Jonny-cakes is in-Congreve-rockets is out."

THE FUTURE.-The living console themselv by the honors which they pay to the dead; and nature; for life is never so slow or so little as when it concentrates itself on the present. The miserable wants, the small desires, and the petty pleasures of daily existence have nothing in common with those mighty dreams which, looking forward for action and action's reward, redeem the earth over which they walk with steps like those of an angel, beneath which, spring up glorious and immortal flowers. The imagina-tion is man's noblest and most spiritual faculty and that ever dwells on the time to come.

The love which was restrained for the living

TEMPER.-We are eloquent about oppre on a large scare, we depressed the training of government, which, after all, extends but to few, and yet how little pity is bestowed upon those who suffer from that worst of tyranny in daily practice, in daily life. What grievances would most family histories disclose!-how much kindly feeling wasted, by the arbitrary cruelties of temper! I say cruelties; for what terture of rack or wheel can equal that of words? side was a bag, from the top of which peer- Take the annals of the majority of hearths for a twelve-month, and we should be amazed at her veriest tribulation ing animals, and at his right was squatted the quantity of wretchedness that would be writ

HENTSVILLE, Texas, July 18, 1847. en a letter in the Weekly Union of the 12th ult., over the signature of Ex-President Tyler his countenance towards the sun, which the Fexan Government, I should feel it less in-

mati on that other nations were exerting all their considerable way in advance. - Borrow's efforts to induce a course of action on the part of Texas, at war, as I firmly believe, with the permanent interests of the United States, that I NUMBER 13.

authorities of Texas had relied for years upon a plain and frank proposition for antexation, and had hoped to be met by a cordial and manly acceptance. They were disappointed. Tests treated with coolness, reserve, or palpali-couragement. In this condition of our commercial and political connexion of Texas with European nations. This was easily accom-plished—by treating with silence all the charges which were made by editors of various newspa-

pers in the United States.

The Chief Magistrate of Texas was charged with "treason"—selling Texas to England—sub-sidizing her to France! and in a short time "as-tounding disclosures" of all these transactions would take place! All these charges remained uncontradicted by the journals of Texas, and the effect was all that could be desired! Jealousy toward England and France was awakened. This begat excitement, which originated phantasies and conjured up notions of intrigues, which had existed only in imagination.

The facts, as well as the diplomatic correspon dence of Texas in all these matters, will vindi cate these engaged in the administration of the Government, as will as the representatives of foreign nations.
Mr. Tyler farther says: In reference to the

measure of Annexation: "Nay, I may go even farther, and declare, before the initiative was taken, and when the preliminaries were nearly all arranged, their completion alone being prevented by the death of Mr. Upshur, and the appointreadily be inferred that obstacles had been interposed to a conclusion of the preliminaries, by the appointment of an adjunct Commissioner by Texas. No steps were authorized to be taken by any agent on the subject of the proposition. Previous to the proposition of Mr. Upshur, through Mr Murphy, U. S. Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Van Zandt, had been instructed to make known to the Government of the United States, that the proposition for Annexation was no longer open to discussion!

This, no doubt, in connexion with the procla-

mation of an armistice between Texas and Mexico, corroborated the authentic information referred to by Mr. Tyler, and caused the direct proposition to be made for annexation.

In December, 1841, the Executive of Texas

found the country surrounded by, and involved in, the most intricate and perilous difficulties To redeem the nation, it was necessary to accomplish one of three objects, and he designed his plans accordingly. His first object was to obtain annexation. If in that he did not succeed, his next was to secure the independence of Texas, by the recognition of Mexico, and if h should fail in these, the third was to form a treas mediately preceding that period. the proposition was heard, and met with habitual apathy! About this time, the causes which I have alluded to began to operate, while there were means used which infused into them tion depended upon the internal political condition of the United States, and not upon any in-trigues of foreign power, or of Texas.

The Executive of Texas was not moved by the "direct proposition for annexation," but by the pledges given to him by Mr. Murphy, Charge d'Affaires of the United States. Before an adjunct Commissioner was appointed by the President, gledges were demanded by him of Mr. Murphy, based upon Mr. Upshur's letter, that a military and navel force of the United States, sufficient for the defence of Texas, should and held subject to his orders. This was as far as Mr. Murphy felt authorized to go in the matter. Upon this, the Executive of Texas waived

a failure on the part of the Government of the nited States, to consummate annexation, after negotiations were once opend between the two Governments, she should be bound to guarantee the independence of Texas, or enter into a treaty defensive against Mexico. These demands were waived for the present, with the assurance, that previous to open negotiations at Washington City, these pledges should be given to Texas,

In November, 1842, the United States, Engbread will go far to land, and France, had been invoked by Texas position of Hominy-cakes and Slap-jacks, far thing in her behalf. On the part of Texas, this better than any talk of red-coat tactics. Bombs looked like fair dealing, though she were not dealt fairly with by others. This certainly left no web of intrigue to scatter to the winds.

The object of all men should be to reprehe pans. To paraphrase the pieman, "Brown in others what is wrong in itself; or, in truth, to impute whatever deserves rebuke, but, to charge either nations or individuals with faults or crimes which do not exist, because it is palatable to a merbid taste which may prevail for a time, is not suited to the intelligence of the age It affords me pleasure (so far as I am connect ed with the transactions of that day,) to assert that I was delighted when Mr. Tyler took the official "initiative" in the measure of Annexaassuming a just and proper responsibility was such as should characterize the head of a great

Accusations have been so frequently made against the authorities of Texas indirectly, and against the representatives of Foreign Governnents directly, that I have felt myself imperatively called upon to avow to all who feel an interest in learning or embracing the truth in regard to this matter, that there never was any atrigue connected with Texas and other powers, nor was there ever any foundation for such a charge. (though often reiterated,) only in the feverish excitement of heated fancy, or the mischievous designs of the wicked.

I feel constrained to say thus much in vindication of myself and friends who were actors with me, and who sustained me through the period alluded to, as well as the represe of other Governments who rendered us kindnesses, without ever proposing aught which could embarrass or degrade Texas in the day of

So much has been said in relation to annexa which produced it—those who brought it about—and those who affected the greatest result that I shall indulge in but one reflection, as I

potence of their voice, in important matters touching the public weal. Gen. Jeckson's influence, arising from his wisdom and patriotism, led the way and gave more direction to the mea-

We have received a number of com tions from valued correspondents, and will take the earliest opportunity of complying with their wishes. We shall publish them as soon as our limits will permit. None of them will be overlooked or omitted.

The Examiner.

We desire these of our friends who may not have remitted their subscriptions to do so.

The sum is a small one; yet it is very impor tant to our success. Our expenses, necessarily, are heavy; and as we meet them promptly, we hope subscribers will meet their obligations as them; but we will tell of the condition and fate promptly.

Standing entirely aloof from all parties, and deavored to do our duty. We hope our friends, which they could not spare. satisfied with this, will exert themselves in our behalf.

The Examiner has done well. Its list is gracually growing; but it is not sufficiently large as other, (and this might easily be done) it would pecuniarily independent.

We ask this aid, and, with hearty thanks for all that has been done for us we beg, further, that our friends will send us their subscriptions, when due, as speedily as they can.

Father Mice-Prejudice. We continue the publication of Father Rice's great speech in the Kentucky Convention 1792.

Let every one read it. Said a friend to us last week, "Well, you are coming on finely-I see you are printing some Abolitionist's speech on your first page."

"Hold," we replied. "That speech was delivered in the Kentucky Convention, and the man who male it, lived and died here, as much loved while he lived, and as deeply lamented when he died, as any being that ever trod the

"Is that so," rejoined our friend. must real the speech."

What will not prejudice do? No one has a kinder heart than our friend; none would go farther to do a generous deed. Yet, on this subject. he (as do thousands of others) has allowed prejudice to blind him. Is not the truth to be vindicated-considered, at least,-whenever, and by whom ever spoken? Are we not bound in instice to ourselves, and others, to hear before we Can there be any true liberty of speech, or of had to carve his way, he gained all the distincthought, without thus acting? We appeal to tion he sought, for himself and family. our friend, and to all just-minded men, for a re- We have frequently conversed with him, in ply to these questions.

Good theer!

beginning to stir themselves, and from other counties we are getting warm and hearty cheer.

"I am well pleased with the manner it (The any slaveholder to read it; I am sure it will do were ignorantly doing as brave-spirited youth port. The finest water power in the world good, and open the eyes of those that will read as ever lived, they might have prospered. They which might be converted to a thousand useful

Two others add:

fall satisf ction to non slaveholders, it is read with interest by slaveholders. One of my "I send my subscription, and will send others.

as I am deligated with your valuable paper, and believe there is none like it for Kentucky. The Rev. Mr. B. says it will do the work where it and make a MAN of himself despite them all! gets among the people " And an honest-hearted fellow (we are sure he

is such) from Richmond, Va., savs: "It is all right. The Northern abolitionists

may think it tame, and not racy enough, but to my min it is edited in the proper spirit to conviuce the ju-gment, rather than abuse the mas-

the right place, and whose efforts for emancipa- every human being, may resolve, not only to do the former stupid idea that a gentleman was one tion are open and decided, writes: "Enclosed you will find two articles for the

Examiner, by Rev. ----, a Baptist minister of -, ky. He writes me that he has lately ky., who has determined to take the paper, and I enclose you the money for it. Send it from No. 1. I also enclose you two dollars for ----.

The good seed is sown. Clergymen and laymen are working for it. Only let them toil steadily and patiently, and it will grow up and bear such fruit as to give strength to the State, and power and ability to the church.

The Town, or the Poorer Boys in it. Chilchood is not apt to make distinctions and will lean upon, or look up to, whoever will gladden its young heart.

Could we carry out the simple feelings which then animate us, and love those who love us. as children always do, we know not how crime could exist, or the blacker ills of social life be felt. The lad asks not, whether his playmate's father has houses or lands; if he be like him. and they sport together, and their boyish hearts beat in sympathy, they are one. It is in after life, when the young man learns, that there are artificial distinctions, and that he must do or have certain things ere he can have place nia, slavery is nominal, and there is the new what the South should be, as growing and gloor prominence, that the idea of caste or position comes in, and that new and false and irreligious Our correspondent takes the Census of 1840 as divisions are created, which sacrifico obildhoud's simplicity, and make its disinterestedness a

But though childhood is thus disinterested, any companion it loves, or saunter in groves, or run over hill-tops drinking in the melody of na- counties. ture, as, in unearthly harmony, she sweeps the strings of her Æolian harp, yet there are occasions when its young mind catches quickly enough the public tone, and becomes early warped with contempt or hate towards inferiors. We may see this, we suppose, in a greater or fects by referring to a far-off-Southern town, of a State, may seem to demand. and the poorer boys, who were reared in it.

memory only of the past.

The first thing we recollect, as an event, after going to school, was, the settled public opinion of our fellows, that there was to be no association whatever with certain poor boys. These numbered some eighteen or twenty. Their fathers and mothers lived in very small tenements; many of them were bad people; some drank to excess; but their children, whether good or bad, were looked upon as exceedingly common, and unfit to be associated with These poorer boys were placed under the strictest social ban.

The consequence was, that our play-grounds were cistinct, and if at ball, or shinny, it was hard to make even sides, or get the requisite number, we never asked, or permitted them. to join us. Naturally, and necessarily, hate was engendered, and fights ensued, which annoyed

hat we had frequent and regular pitched batties, in which clubs and stones were used, and serious wounds inflicted. On our side, we had regular officers. On their's, Hiram and Arthur, bold, daring fellows, were in command. But we, who were better off, outnumbered these poorer boys, and having more time-for all of them were compelled to work-to arrange our plans, we generally conquered, though sometimes we were sadly and unexpectedly worsted.

Time wore apace, and, as we approached manhood, these conflicts between the parties grew less and less frequent, until they ceased altogether. Not so with the feelings which engendered them! The social superiority was as marked on one side, as the social degradation was apparent on the other. The poorer boys of the town be- 1838, when we first came to this city, came the poorer men of the town. We are unable to say what has become of five or six of

of twelve of the number. 1. There were no schools for them. Where sla avoiding wholly the field of party politics, it very exists in its worst form, a free school sysmust be evident to every reflecting mind, that tem, except in large cities, is out of the question. we cannot succeed pecuniarily without untiring And their parents were unable to send them Injustry on our part, and an earnest effort on the to the academy. That required money, which part of our friends, to sustain us. We have en- they had not, and the time of their children,

2. They became criminal or worthless Ignorance, we all know, leads to crime, adto this the feeling of social degradation, a conviction that injustice was done them, and we yet. If each subscriber would secure us an- must feel that these poorer boys had hardly a motive to live. They were alone. They knew not be long before we should feel that we were that they were degraded. Some of them became drunken and died early; others sank into utter depravity, and breathed their last as outcasts: two of the number were tried for capital offences; and out of the twelve, whom we can trace, with one exception, not one of these poorer boys of this Southern town now lives.

What a sacrifice! What social murder! We have said there was one exception, and le us dwell upon it.

He was a brave fellow! He fought his op pressors to the last! We remember well how he spurned all compromise with them, how he took care, as he grew up, of parents who could not honor him or take care of themselves, and how, as he learned a trade, he avoided the dramshop, and dissipated holes, and devoted hours to study, and unsided and alone made a man of himself. We remember, too, how he united himself with one lowly as himself, and educated her, and, with herculean energy, undertook, in defiance of all outward distinctions, and the freezing coldiess of society, to secure fortune and fame for himself, in his native town. And did he succeed? Could he win for himself, and his, the honorable place and relation which was his due? Not there, nor then! He condemn, to judge fairly before we punish? new town, and amid strangers, where each

later years, of his early trials, and the fate of Rice's speech. He was one of our great men, (two of them were brothers of his) and were short-sighted policy prevail among us, the South and will live in good men's memories when startled at the energy with which he would de- must and will remain tributary to the superior scribe their hardships, and the actual horrors of their condition. If labor had been respected. Our friends in the Green River country are probably every one of them would have learned developed to give her children wealth and coma trade, and been good citizens. But slavery made that a badge of dishonor, and stamped banded their resources, while we have squanthem with a social degradation, and they fell .- dered and neglected ours. If the wealthy had spoken their word of kind-Examiner) is conducted; I am not ashamed for ness to them, or had understood the injury they wrong. They knew no youth, and had no river is yearly made a source of large profit "The Examiner is all I desire, and, giving home. Within doors they enjoyed no happi- to a company from Maine. Our canal furnishes quote it again to bore you. You can get as far

mountain social evils, and soar above them. age and town, whose history we can trace, only one survies, and that twelve of them certainly were crushed because their parents were worthless, and they poor and ignorant! It is a sad. sai recollection. And why, we may be asked, legal, medical, or clerical, to the great loss of do we relate it? That you, questioner, and you, the community and their own. And a native Kentuckian, whose heart is in reader, and all of us may learn to be kind to within our sphere enjoys his social rights, to lawhat it should be-a means of unfolding whatality, and not a curse to the many who toil for

> and the Common Father of all in Heaven! Along the Border.

it, and a mad mockery of our common origin.

A friend, living in sight of Wood county, and familiar with Western Virginia, declares, if it were left to the people to say by counties, whether slavery should cease, that "to-morrow they

He furnish	es us the fo	llowing statis	tics:
It counties in West Va.	Slaves.	Counties in West Va.,	Slaves
Marshall,	46	Morgan.	134
Tyler,	85	Brooke,	91
Ohio,	191	Jackson,	87
Wood,	623	Nicholas.	79
Lewis,	124	Morgan,	134
Harrison,	493	Logan.	150
Preston,	91	Mercer.	98

county of Ritchie, above Wood, but one slave! rious a land as man ever trod. hie gnide Handdo.

"By sale, death, &c., &c., slaves are decreas ing in the counties named. I was teld by an intelligent citizen of Wood, yesterday, that it had not more than one hundred. If this be the and can move in the streets in company with fact, and the other counties have fallen off in the same proportion, there can be very little interest felt in slave property in any of these

Our correspondent likes the idea of a proposichange in the fundamental law, giving to each county, or to Western Virginia, the right, by majority vote, to say whether such county, or such portion of the State, shall be free. It is certainly nothing but sheer justice. If Wood less degree, all over the land-in all places, (and county is oppressed, by slavery, why should where should we find an exception?) certainly, Halifax insist upon Wood suffering from slavewhere social wrong is practised. Yet, as such ry, because she is benefitted? The proposition results are often brought out, with more fearful we make interferes with no rights. It leaves er, if you would know what Railroads have distinctness, where slavery exists in its extrem- counties—and portions of a State—to do whatever the interest of such counties, or portion

We shall be happy to hear from our correspondent often, and thank him, so far, for his

generous aid and sympathy.

The Wilmet Provise. affairs, certainly, should know it. As attached o the three million bill, it ran thus:

"Provided, That there shall be neither Sla very nor involuntary servitude in any territory on the Continent of America which shall here fter be acquired by or annexed to the United States, by virtue of this appropriation or in my other manner whatsoever, except for crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. Provided always, That any person escaping into that territory, from whom labor or cervice is lawfully claimed in any one of the United States, such a person may be lawfully reclaimed and carried out of such territory to the neighborhood, and sometimes alarmed our the person claiming his or her service."

Many of the ablest Southern men are beginhave marked upon them evidences of decay.

Name, if you can, reader, one Southern city, except New Orleans, which is going ahead .-Mobile, Savannsh, Charleston, Apalachicola, activity? Hear we the same cry for improve-&c. &c., all are declining. From one and from all, we hear the same complaint:-"our a wide prosperity, and secure the general happimechanics are going away, our young men, and ness? See we the same energy busy, night men of capital are leaving us-and the day of and day, at any cost, to develope home resources, our prosperity is past."

The Apalachicola Advertiser says:

"In this small community we have a sad instance of the influence which the employment of slaves will have to diminish population, and reduce the wealth of the community. In were but few slaves, and they were mostly other! owned by our own citizens; at that time our population amounted to about 2.500; the high rate of wages here and the reduction in the value of slave labor in Georgia and Alabama, sent the scream of the steam-whistle gangs of negroes from those states to be hired at here in opposition to the white laborersthe result has been, that our population has been reduced to 1,400! while the quantity of cotton shipped since 1838 has been quadrupled. The white laborers could not subsist on the wages paid to the slave-they were driven away .--But the evil was not confined to them alone; the merchants who supplied them with food and raiment, and the landlords who rented them dwellings, have felt the effects of diminished demand for what they each supplied. The wages of the white laborer were diffused by him through the whole community-he was a consumer as well as a producer-he hoarded up but little, but the wages of the slave laborer were sent to enrich his already wealthy master in Georgia and Alabama; not a dollar of it ever

The Savannah Republican does not hesitate in pointing to slaves, "that fearfully large class of unpreductive consumers," as the cause the decay of Southern cities, and the downware tendency of things in the Southern States .one of the ablest men of Georgia, indeed, goe so far as . to say, that, Georgia cannot be the State she ought to be, until labor is esteemed honorable by all classes, and made the characeristic of every freeman. The following article from the Savannah Republican shows the tendency of things in the far South, and the necessity there exists for looking into, and discussing fully, all the influences of slavery: INFLUENCE OF SLAVERY UPON THE

PROSPERITY OF A STATE. "DOMESTICS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION .- One of ur merchants advertises in our paper that he has just received a large consignment of Boston laths, and it strikes us, and must strike others. as not a little remarkable, that a population living in the very heart of one of the best lumber regions of the United States, with thousands of fallen pine trees covering the forests in their imnediate neighborhood, should be indebted to Northern enterprise for the very laths with which their houses are constructed.

"Another instance arrested our attention felt, after years of brave struggling, that he could short time ago. In visiting a rice plantation of net, and he removed to Georgia, and there, in a a friend on the Savannah river, we observed stamped on the side of the row-boat which carried us, the name of the maker in New York: while one of our Carolina friends, a great lecturer on agriculture, and president of agricultural societies, gets even his "pig-yokes" from the North instead of making them on his own

industry and energy of the North which profits by her neglect of her own true interests

"The resources of the South need only be Nature has done far more for us than for our Northern brethren, but they have hus-

Take for example the State of Georgia. Vast quantities of her timber is now rotting in her forests while Northern lumber comes into our saw, heard, felt nothing but harshness and purposes, is allowed to waste itself over rocks in its channel. The shad fishery on the Savannah ness; without, no hope; and, it was only the our city only with eels and water lillies! instead neighbors says, the article in No. 10 would real hero, whose courage ranged as far above ber and the products of the Ogechee; and in battle-field daring, and all ill-be-praised action, one word, we continue poor because we will not we can do. So we rely upon the critics this as heaven does above earth, who could defy these make the effort to become rich by developing time, and take just what they say. the actual resources in our power.

"Agriculture and commerce absorb most of the energies of the portion of our people who To think that of these poorer youth of our will work, while the class of "unproductive conprofessions have much to answer for in this ressect. Many sturdy young fellows who would enjoy both health and competence, if following the plough, are wasting their energies and their

"Georgia, we are happy to see, is waking up: no social wrong, but to see that every one who were white kids, and never worked, is fast Meantime let us rejoice that the Carolina leagiving place to the sounder doctrine, that the working men (either with hand or brain.) are bor for the poor and humble; and by cheering the true nobility of a country, and stamp its sent generation rests the duty of devolving the merits." internal resources of the State-of employing ever moral or mental worth the Creator has be- her water power in turning the busy wheels of stowed on each, a glorious and progressive re- factories; in increasing her exports of lumberand developing all her countless resources."

> This is right! Look into the matter, friends and you will be prepared by-and-bye to solve the difficulty. When duty and interest combine, (as combine they do) it will not be long before you will act. Let Kentucky show the way. (and what a glorious lead it would be! so worthy of the noblest character! so inspiring to all the hopes of man) let the old Dominion follow, and Georgia will overlap South Carolina, ultra as she now is, and sweep her on, as she speaks, with Tennessee and North Carolina for univer-

This is the talisman which developes the resources of States, and builds up cities. This is the means by which undividual prosperity, and published, and attracts no little attention. Slavethe greatness of commonwealth's, are made en- ry does not escape his attention. He says: during, which will convert forests into fields. water power into wealth, and make the South

Northern Mattroad.

We insert, on the third page, the celebration of the opening of the great Northern Railroad at Grafton, New Hampshire: Our object in doing this, is not to give

an item of news, but, chiefly, to stir up our citizens, as far as we can, on the general subject. See how these matters are celebrated at the East! See who uttered them! Her great men. her capitalists, her people, all turn out, and, with heart, give new impulse to a great occasion. Rain does not stop them, nor storm. On they go, and the consequence is, they are growing faster, becoming more intelligent, more powerful and happier every day.

Just look at the Massachusetts returns, read know what a people can do for themselves when they are resolved:

"In 1790, the whole personal property of the 024,247. In 1809, it had increased to \$97,949,-616. In 1830, it was \$205,856,432, and in 1840 it amounted to 299,880,338. The average in "What is it?" asks a correspondent. We 1840, was \$405 50 to each resident of the State, supposed every one knew. Every one who has the number of inhabitants being more than Rice's Address. wealth increases in Massachusetts three times faster than the population. Were the whole property of the State divided, every family consisting of five persons would have an estate worth \$2,032."

And now, having conned over these returns, read Mr. Webster's speech, at Grafton-read and learn, how a sterile region may be made wealthy, and a whole people blessed with every comfort, simply by doing for themselves. Why, they build railroads among mountains, at their cities and towns! They do yet more and script a welcome and a useful companion.

better. By their instrumentality they equal the conditions of men, make neighbors of ning to enquire, why it is, that Southern cities and prepare the way for the fuller realization fall away so steadily in population, and so soon a higher philanthrophy, and a purer social con-

> And where are our great men, our capita our people? Do we see among them the sam ment, for education, for whatever will build up and add to our home power, and make universal home intelligence? We do not. But we have Chunnel letters which it was natural for hi made, or will soon make, a beginning, and, as friends to write, painful for him to read. the elements of power are around us, and in us, let us work them up, and make old Kentucky God you are not as other men are? there as marked a State, in these respects, as any

Come on, friends. Let our ears be familian

Doing Burns into German

Herr Heintze has attempted this, and with nean saccess, says a scholar near by. Some few mistakes are made. One, rather amusing, we

Heintze, in Macpherson's Farewell, trans lates "Spring" a leap a robber gives from the adder. The idea of a dancing tune had

Sae rantingly, say wantonly,

Sae dauntingly gaed he; He played a spring and danced it round Below the gallows tree. Herr Heintze has made this altogether hor

So ging er froh und wohlgemuth, Und unerschrocken fort; Ein Sprung-dann tantzt'er in Am Galgenstamme dort.

But here is "Duncan Gray" in German. ooks natural. It is very good, say the authoriies. The little touches, such as, "Wooing o't," translated "Freit," are wakened in the German-But these things we can put up with, as Bobbie Bruns sterling stuff is wafted over German

Duncan Gray kam her zu frein, Ha, ha, die, lust'ge Freit! Ha, ha, die lust'ge Freit! Gretchen that gewaltig dick, Gab ihm manchen schneden Blick Duncan fuhr erschreckt zurnek. Ha, ha, die lust'ge Freit!

Dancan bat und Duncan fleht'. ifa, ha, die lust'ge Freit! Sie blieb tanb wie Ailsa-Craig, Ha, ha, die lust'ge Freit Duncan seufzt' in Liebesnoth Weinte sich die Augen roth, Sprach von Strick und Wassertod. Ha, ha, die lust'ge Freit!

Zeit und Gluck sind Ebb' Ha, ha, die lust'ge Freit! Berschmahte Lieb gar wehe thut Ha, ha, die lust'ge Freit! Soll ich, sprach er, wie ein Fant Sterben, weil sie hirnverbrunt Geh sie doch-ins Pfefferland! Ha, ha, die lust'ge Freit!

Ha, ha, die lust'ge Freit Sie ward krank-als er gesund. Ha ha, die lust'ge Freit! Ihren Busen Etwas druckt. Bis ein Seufzer sie erquickt. Und was aus dem Aug' ihr blickt! Ha, ha, die lust'ge l'reit!

Duncan hatt' ein weiches Herz. Ha, ha, die lust'ge Freit! Und mit Gretchen war's kein Scherz, Ha, ha, die lust'ge Freit! Duncan kount' ihr Tod nicht sein, Und den Zorn wiegt' Mitleid ein; Nun sind froh sie in Berein, Ha, ha, die lust'ge Freit!

stood German? If not pardon us. We won't rest easily, if you know the original. This is all

We publish on first page the "circular" sumers" at the South is fearfully large. The the Carolina gentlemen, (on which we commented last week) and ask that it may be read One thing will gratify all parties. They go in for a full and free discussion of Slavery. This lives in a fruitless chase after "cases," either is manly. No one should be dissatisfied with this. We had intended saying some thing about their "reasons," but for want of room, we must defer our remarks until another opportunity ders, says "let there be liberty of speech, let slavery, like all other subjects, be thoroughly them on, and lifting them up, to make society character at home and abroad. Upon the pre- canvassed, and let it stand or fall upon its

Affairs in Mexico.

La Patria publishes a letter, dated Tampice Aug. 16th, which states:-

That the Mexicans were to station 10,000 men between Perote and Puebla to intercept trains, and attack reinforcements, &c. That a like force should be placed between

Puebla and the City of Mexico for the same pur-

That the main army should cover the City itself. La Patria believes Santa Anna has a secret understanding with Gen. Scott and Mr-

A letter from this distinguished public office

to the Democracy of Berks, Pa., has just been Northern Democrats are not expected to ap prove slavery in the abstract; but they owe it to themselves, as they value the Union, and ail the political blessings which bountifully flow from it, to abide by compromises of the constitution, and leave the question, where that instances has left it, to the States wherein slavery exists.

Such have been my individual opinions, openly and freely expressed, ever since the commencement of the present unfortunate agitation; and of all places in the world, I prefer to put them on record before the incorruptible Democracy of Berks. I, therefore beg leave to offer you the following sentiment :

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE-Its adoption 820 saved the Union from threatened convulsion. Its extension in 1848 to any new territory which we may acquire, will secure the like

The Charleston Mercury endorses fully the 'orthodoxy" of Judge WOODBURY, and avers "the South could support him for any office." We shall see what it will say to the Secretary's letter, and how it will receive him.

Ordinance of 1787.

State of Massachusetts was estimated at \$44, the North West Territory, is particularly traced. Of this NATHAN DANE is the author. We shall publish the whole, or part of Mr. Force's communication as soon as we complete Rev. David

Miss Cornella W. Walter.

The Boston Transcript, edited by this lady, has been a favorite with all who have read it. and we regret to say, that Miss Walter has re-

Public Corruption-Ricetion

England and France. The papers of both countries admi enality of both. One has it, says an English Journal, at the top of the tree; the other at the roots. The rotten boroughs pollute and poison the Electoral system in England; the Court dis penses its filth in the upper sphere in France. Lord Brougham remarked in the House of

He had received from the other side

are you,' said one, 'to set up as purists in Eng-Why are you, like the Pharisee, to than you to hold that things are done in France which England is incapable of enduring? Official corruption, bad, wicked, despicable me as it was, involved the offence of re with the thunder of the railway engine, and son to office. Then came the pinch argument-the man who received a minated himself and injured the Government with which he is connected. The man who bribed him commits a great offence against the state; but within how narrow nits lies the injury they can do to public morals! For look at your system of bribery t elections; look at the wholesale system of buying and selling mon's consciences. arguments against the practice were so exuberant that he might apply to them the common expression, 'You cannot see the wood for the trees,' But he would single out one consideration. Every man who was a member of Parliament, a candidate, or a support ter of a candidate, could no longer lay to his soul the flattering unction that he was only encouraging a political offence in bribery 'God forbid he should encourage perjury!' he would say. But every act of bribery ran the race, and morally incurred the guilt of perury; in most cases the actual crime was perpetrated. Supposing 200 men received hea money at Hull or elsewhere, they were ex osed to imminent hazard of having the bri bery oath administered. A man therefore went to the booth, the hustings, the pol knowing that the oath might be put to him and of 200 men how many could it be posed would refuse the bribery oath! Not per cent. Not ten men out of the whole num-

This is not an over pleasant picture. Bu writers console themselves thus-"In France corruption is at its height; -- in the highest places in England it is not so, it does not mount. Nor is the representation propor tionately, corrupt as the constituency, in the latter. At the base of the English system the evil is far greater than in France, but it does not ascend in England as it does in France to an infamous clima x, greatest in the greatest places." The question is, not which is best, but which is worst? We don't wonder the French correspondents of Lord Brougham complain of English satire and rebuke. It will not do for kettle to call pot, black. Both, certainly, have enough to undo, to remedy, to reform, though of the two, corruption in the constituency, o corruption in high places, give us by all means the latter. The tops of the tree can be cut off and no great harm done; roots cannot be dug up. or loosened, without hurt and danger.

Lord Brougham applied his remarks directly to the English elections—elections just hel and which show that the people there are beginning to think for themselves, said he

"The approaching contests had an aspec casion within our memory when there was s great a dislocation of parties, so little regular discipline, and when what might be called the regulars' had so little chance; but, alas though this was a novelty, the prospect wa not the less formidable. For what might b seen, in consequence of the watchwords 'Whig and Tory,' 'Liberal and Conservative, no longer being found as in the olden times to divide the country? Why, men were to be found coming forward who were wholly un rusted as known, in their on private secluded, and exceedingly select circle, but wholly unknown to their country at large; that som might say, signified little-but, wholly unknown to the places for which they were go ing to stand, and their addresses showing that they were unknown, and that his own ignor ance of them did not 'argue himself unknown, for they came forward, one and all, with an apology for soliciting the suffrages in this predicament. He (Lord Brougham) had made in quiry into about half-a-dozen of these cases, and he found that no human being in the pla ces where these men were praying for the great est trust that could be vested in mortal hands that of being lawgivers-knew anything about them, save, perhaps, some member of the pro-fession to which he (Lord Brougham had the honour to belong, some attorney; how long known to him was another question; but their intercourse possibly, though short, had been passing sweet (a laugh; (and as the candidate had brought with him s letter of credit, there was no difficulty in quietly getting a resolu tion come to,- 'We, the people' (a laugh)- we the people of Andover'-'we, the people Barnstable,' or, as the case might be, 'are o opinion that Mr. Se-and-So is a fit and proper person to represent this place in Parliament.'
The attorney ran up a bill, and the intermediate agent had his commission; and the representative might be a fit man enough, but when better known he might not happen to represent the place, having had a taste of the expense of the honour. It might be as with a worthy gentleman, who said, when returning thanks for being elected, 'Gentlemen, I have bought you but I will not sell you,'-hear, hear,' said the electors, 'we hope you will come again,' 'Oh no,' he answered, 'I can't come again; it costs too much for that.' (A laugh.) These gentlemen might nominally represent a borough, but

really represented their own purse." iament. Hence the anticorn law-league Hence the cheap postage action, and all social reformatory processes.

The under classes in England have long asked good government. They our for it now They claim it as a right. "If freedom have any meaning it means enjoyment of this right, wherein all other rights are enjoyed. It is a sacred right and duty on both sides; and the ummary of all duties between the two classes. Why does not the one toil with his hands, if the other be not to toil, still more unweariedly, with London) was intended to bring Texas under heart and head? The brawny craftsman finds the control of England, to abolish slavery there, masses; neither is guidance of men a dilettantism; what it becomes whem treated as a dilettantism, we may see! The wild horse bounds homeless through the wildernes; but neither does he toil for you, but for himself only." When this right is pot granted, when society Peter Force, Esq., has published in the Na- tice to their hearts, they rebel against wrongs the authorship of certain important provisions dled which threatens universal destruction? in this famous ordinance. That clause, espe- The purpose-whatever we may say of the cially, which forever excluded slavery from manner in which it is executed, or the means

used to effect their end-the purpose is right. in the South of France, and his large plantations in the North of England, and his comfortable rich seat in the House of Lords, forgetting who the titled man was, when honest folk called him plain Harry, undertakes to sneer at these under-classes, and middle classas, for setting up new men, not unknown to them, though unknown to him, as their candidates for Parliatired from its management. Report intimates ment, because that Parliament, the Lords and that she is about to assume new duties! The Commons, will not give the a good government, good daughter will make a good wife, and hun-dreds will wish her, in the change, every hap-let them rack society, let them do their deed in public discouragement. In this condition of our piness which mortal may enjoy. Epes Sargent, huge battle, and wrestle, till that heaviest wrong a cost of \$30,000 per mile, bring the sea to their a scholar and a man of sense, takes Miss Wal- of all be done away with, and there be educadoors, and invite the trade of the whole land to ter's place, and will, doubtless, make the Tran- tion for every child born, and opportunity for every man to have and enjoy a home.

alone in a fereign land, The French disclosures of official corruption Hast ever been sick there and under these cirhave occasioned a very general discussion in

from it, and let it fall upon your ear, unexpect-

edly, and you will realize this gladly enough. "Oh he is sinking-the poor young man," said a kind nurse to us, as we inquired of her now her patient was, "and then he is s way from home." Where is he from ?" "From he Carolinas in the States," was the answer. We quickly entered the sick-chamber, and the sight of a countryman, of one who knew of his friends, who could talk about his home, and undertand him, did more to recover and restore him, than all the medicine he took, and the good nurse's help beside. "And but for that." she said "and he would have died."

We thought of this scene as we read a notice of the burial of Mr. Ballard at the Sho-Karen Mission, and his wife's description of it. There were those near whom the good man loved ; familar voices sounded in his ear. But then he was in strange land, and, though laboring for his God-

About eight o'clock the brethren of the mi ion, all more or less unwell, having tenderly watched him through the night, were obliged to seek fresh air : a few Karens still hung around his bed, saying, "Now our teacher dies, why should we live? We would die happy and folow him," About nine o'clock a gurgling sound was heard—we raised him up—a slight tremor, and all was over. The funeral hour was appointed at four o'clock : a large concourse assembled, but perceiving a little warmth about his vitals, I could not let them take him, but watched beside him, applying restoratives until welve at night.

* At midnight we buried him. The kind Karens carried my two dear fatherless babes, while I, accompanied by Mr. Ranney and lear sister Lillybridge, followed the coffin thro the narrow pathway leading to the Mission.

Turning the corner fronting the mission uses I felt my spirit sinking-no longer able to bear the gloom of that sad funeral night. Through the lantern's dim light we looked with ager eye for some kind form-some soothing voice-but looked in vain-no voice was heard save that of the moaning wind! Where, O there, that dear loved mission band? Ah, some were far away where my dear husband loved to be, sowing precious seed beside wild jungle streams—three others lay fainting under the withering touch of this most dread disease. Slowly we threaded the narrow streets as toward the burial ground we bore the form of him I'd loved so well. Arriving near the place, we parted never more to meet

'Till the fond requiem of the world shall swell.' At midnight we buried him. A sad hour, and sad sight for that hour! The moaning wind vas a fit companion for it. But the hour and the place of buriel-what matters? the garb of the good man is only off, and the altar-fire which glowed beneath it, transplanted to be fed by a purer blaze, in heaven!

Thoughts on Emancipation

The communication from "A Southern Kenuckian." is from the pen of a true-hearted and istinguished divine. His word of counsel, to those who know him, is never uttered in vain. He is a man of God, because he seeks to live according to God's law.

Goy . Bebb, of Ohio, refused to advance money for the subsistence of the United States' troops called out by the United States. Thereupon the Telegraph was put in requisition, and in a day all matters were arranged. We copy the correspondence from the Washington Union.

By the New York and Washington Telegraph. The following was received at the office at 6 Our Governor refuses to furnish subsistence or volunteer companies of Col. Irvin's regiment. If the United States Government does not authorize the captains to contract for it, the known-probably well known, and as much troops must disband on the spot, Answer im-L. D. DESNEY. For Adjutant General Jones

Reply by Telegraph.

The President directs that you furnish the mpanies of Col. Irvin's regiment with rations at once, and that the regiment be mustered into service by companies, agreeable to the instruc-

R. JONES, Adjutant General. Lieut Col. J. Enving, 2d Artillery Cincinnati.

By Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1847. Orders have been dispatched to the Lieut. Col. rving to furnsh subsistence to the volunteer mpanies of Col. Irvin's regiment at once. R. JONES, Adj. Gen.

Mr. L. DESNEY. The following letter was received at the Adtant General's office by this morning's mail: HEADQUARTERS RECRUITING SERVICE, WESTERN DEPARTMENT, Cin. Ohio, Aug. 26.4

GENERAL: Your instructions of this date by legraph are received. Directions will be imnediately given to furnish the companies of Col. Irvin's regiment of volunteers with ra-I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. ERVING.

Lieut. Col. 2d Artiilery. To Brig. Gen. R.

Jones, Adjutant General United States Army.

Washington. Scunter Houston's Letter. We publish this letter on first page, and ask

that it may be read. It will be remembered when the annexation of Texas was urged, that Mr. UPSHUR and Mr. CALHOUN asserted, they had "authentic" "per-This "dislocation" of parties has been long feetly reliable" information, that Great Britain foreseen. Neither Tory, nor Whig, has met meant to interfere to prevent it. Many, so the wishes or wants of the people, and the great believed. We did not. That is, wefelt sure Chartist move, or the yet greater agitation of that these high officials were mistaken, hon-O'Connel, taught them that they were out-door estly in error, and we said so. But the idea legislators more powerful than in-door ones—a that a foreign power is meddling with home afplatform larger and more omnipotent than par- fairs brings the blood to our cheeks, and makes them burn, and, while so thinking, we act more out of spite to them than to benefit ourselves This idea prevailed in annexing Texas, and, cer-

tainly swayed as strongly as any other. Said Mr. CALHOUN, in debate in the Senate, when replying to Mr. Turney, in reference to

"But I undertook it, (that is being Secretary of State for the sole purpose of annexing Texas,) and when I undertake a thing, I do it directly. I put it on the true ground; that this movement (the World's Convention held in it no childs play to mould his unpliant wigged and through that, slavery throughout the coun-

Mr. Tyler is equally explicit in his letter of the 12th June last. He speaks, indeed, in a triumphant tone, as if he had overcome a wilv policy, and conquered a mighty foe. He says: "Nor was it until I received authentic information that other nations were exerting all their deals widely with these under classes, treats efforts to induce a course of action, on the part them as boors, not as men, brings home injus- of Texas, at war, as I firmly believed, with the permanent interests of the United States, that I PSEUR, the Secretary of State, to break up, and scatter to the winds, the web of their intrigues, by direct proposals for annexation."

Now with these extracts, so full, and decided turn to Senator Houston's letter on first page. Now Lord Brougham with his summer farm and read it. "There never was," says he, "any intrigue connected with Texas and other powers. nor was there EVER ANY FOUNDATION for such a charge (though often reiterated) only in the feverish excitement of heated fancy, or the mischierous designs of the wicked." What then ? Hear Senator Houston, as he explaines the intrigue,

and who it was that triumphed. He says: "The authorities of Texas had relied for years upon a plain and frank proposition for annexa-tion, and had hoped to be met by a cordial and manly acceptance. They were disappointed. affairs, common sense, without uncommen saguerty, suggested the only feasible plan to atjealousy and alarm on the part of the politicians and people of the United States in relation to the

FUTURE COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL CONT TEXAS WITH EUROPEAN NATIONS. This was opers in the United States!"

We make no comments on the enator Houston'r course. But we ask. speaks truly (and who should know ioss not 1) what becomes of Mr. Call position? "I ascertained," said he in the bate referred to, "from sources PERFETCLY LIABLE, that, at the World's Convention. American delegation suggested to the Ahal ists of England . . . that, if they wi to aim a fatal blow at slavery, it must be Texas; and in order to do that, England obtain the ascendency in Texas," And who omes, also, of the "authentic" inforwhich Mr. TYLER had on the same point would seem, indeed, as if Texas had one all. Gen. Houston, according to his own tricked successfully the ablest of Ame plomatists

We have heard it whispered that this the Ex-President of Texas will call out Carolinian. Let us wait till we hear has to say further about his inform feetly reliable" "not official, but from in which there could be no mistake."

From the River P The English and French Envoys

to make a peace between the Buenos Ayres and Paraguay. Th their passports on the 29th June. deranged all mercantile affairs, and had a price at Buenes Ayres. It is a claim of Don Manuel Oribe to be Go Montevideo, and some point relative to the igation of the Uruguay, caused the failure of peace effort.

Foreign Missions.

The Missionary Iterald for September stat the amount of donations and legacies, received during the month of July, to be 21,776 dellars. Total receipts for the year ending Juli 31, 1847, 209,365 dollars. This is a deficien s compared with the receipts of 1846, of ahe 50,000 dollars. The expenditures of the pr year have been \$264,783; and the Board has tered upon the current financial year debt of 30,000 dollars.

Landing of Parede Col. Wilson, in command at Vera Cruz nissed, before his death, two officers, Car Clark, who boarded the steamer, and an inc tor who recognized Paredes as he passed by

gates of Vera Cruz. Central America.

The President of the State of Honduras addressed Central America, by proclamatics on the subject of Mexico. One paragraph will explain his fear and his aim. Speaking of the Mexicans, he says:

"They are our brethren; their dangers an urs, and their fate awaits us. We should be maintain neutrality, if we can in any manage aid them in their honorable struggle

The proclamation of Juan Lindo is follow with an address to the army by E. TERRA and SANTOS GUARDIOLA. They affire duty of Honduras to sustain Mexico, as the question is, liberty against conquest. Say there "Forgotten forever are all those ideas which could divide us. Our interests and our passions are secured to our country. Her triumph is our glory and honor. She deman's our union, and that suffices to cause us to cordially offer it. Union and Liberty is motto! Eng nal opprobrium to him who would pro-

dissensions and conquests. LA PATRIA intimates that, before this war with Mexico is over, the United States will have all the Republics in this Continent in has

MILITARY .- Officers of the Ohio Regimes destined for Vera Cruz. At an election held or Saturday last, the following elections were made: William Irvine, Colonel: William Latham, Lieutenant-Colonel; William Link

COMMUNICATIONS.

GENTLEMEN:-I sat down the other di that-distinguished living hero of France, Mennais. The style of the XXXVI. Chapter the tenth Vol. is peculiar, but full of the author's thrilling thought. I have translated it below for your use, if you need it:

Young soldier whither goest thou? I go to fight for God and the altars of the

A blessing on thy arms, young soldier! Young soldier, whither goest thou I go to fight for justice for the holy cause he people, for the sacred rights of the huma A blessing on thy arms, young soldier!

Young soldier, whither goest thou!

I go to fight for the deliverance of m brethren oppressed, to break their chains a the chains of the world. A blessing on thy arms, young so Young soldier, whither goest thou? I go to fight against the men of iniquity behalf of those whom they have thrown do

and trampled under foot, against oppressors behalf of their victims, against tyrants in half of liberty. A blessing on thy arms, young soldier!
Young soldier, whither goest thou?
I go to fight that the many may no longer is a prey to the few, to raise the heads that are

bowed down, and to sustain the knees that are

A blessing on thy arms, young soldler! Young soldier, whither goest thou! I go to fight that fathers may no longer cur the day in which it is said to them: A son born to you; and that mothers curse not the in which they press for the first time their dar

A blessing on thy arms, young soldier!

I go to fight that the brother afflict himsel

Young soldier, whither goest thou

no more in observing his sister pine away as a berb that the earth refuses to nourish; that sister no longer shall be forced in tears to adieu to her brother parting never more A blessing on thy arms, young soldier! I go to fight that each one in peace, may est the fruit of his toil; to dry the tears of little

is no more bread: they have taken away all that A blessing on thy arms, young soldier! Young soldier, whither goest thou? I go to fight for the poor, that no one may here fter be robbed of his share in the common her

children who beg for bread, and are told: There

A blessing on thy arms, young soldier! Young soldier, whither goest thou? I go to fight that famine may be driven from

unlets, that distracted household conducted to abundance, security and A blessing on thy arms, young sol in Young soldier, whither goest thou I go to fight that those who are incarcerate by oppressors, may have restored to their lungs the air they pant for, and to their eyes the light

A blessing on thy arms, young soldier Young soldier, whither goest thou? I go to fight to beat down the barriers which separate the people, and prevent their embraive united in the same love.

they desire

A blessing on thy arms, young soldier! Young soldier, whither goest thou? I go to fight to set free from the tyranny n thought, speech, and conscience. A blessing on thy arms, young soldier!

Young soldier, whither goest thou? I go to fight for the eternal laws descended from on high, for the justice which protects rights, for the charity which mitigates inevita-A blessing on thy arms young soldier! Young soldier, whither goest thou?

I go to fight that all may have in heaven God, and upon earth a country of their own. May thy arms be bleseed, seven times blesse young soldier!

the East and the West are pondering it and rapidly drawing conclusions.

The Methodist Church has been divided by it, and the Baptist denomination bas ceased to

co-operate as formerly in the Missionary enter-Free and slave States now have their respec

tive plans of action. Thousands of our citizens are looking to the Mexican war with apprehension, lest it should lead to an extension of the area of slaverywhile some indulge the hope that such will be its result. It cannot be long before Congress will be compelled to take the responsibility of saying, by solemn vote, whether other slave States shall be added to this Union, or kept out of it, till slavery is abelished within their limits. The lapse of a few years will teach us chether our national Representatives are disposed to act from considerations of enlightened and all its localities. ism, justice, philantropy and religion, or from sellish policy alike disgraceful to themselves and humiliating to their constituents. May it not be said, then, with emphasis, that | go on, never mind us.") perican slavery is the topic which must largeoccupy the national mind? The circumstann which we are placed thrust it upon our tion, and urgently claim for it the considand moral elevation of the bond, require the to speak forth, not in language which may

understood, but which cannot be misunderprecate investigation-and, so far as

injury. Whence then arises their opposition? It is attributable no doubt to several causes. excite a spirit of insubordination, and with this idea they associate numberless and terrible evils, and hence their minds yield to fear.

master and the slave. All influences consistent with truth and righteousness, should be brought to bear on the minds of masters, to induce them their slaves; for their action alone is available. If the minds of slaveholders were impressed with this view of the subject, they would at once dismiss all fears. They would see that the slave question might be agitated without dan tinued, neither the authority of the one, nor the obedience of the other, should be interfered with. In my next I shall refer to other causes from which has arisen opposition to free discus-A SOUTHERN KENTUCKIAN.

Latest News from Mexico.

the evening of the Clst August

He is before this doubtless, in the Capital.

Mai. Lally did not wait for the reinforcements sent up child, but pushed on, and after successfully resisting the guerillas at the National Bridge, with small loss, was a the last account, safe beyond Cerro Gordo.

The relaforcements sent forward were not so forti ence of the overwhelming force brought wounded-nine out of ten wagons and all their mules

the others except three, had decided, it is nder the city without fighting. Gen. Vawo more, resolved to fingt to the last. Complaint is made of the inefficiency of our squad at Vera Ciuz, and Com. Perry rebuked Capt. F. of the Sloop of War S. for not overhauling the British Steamer

of which thirty Americans are said to have been killed thing to be talked about. or taken prisoners. The health of Malamoras and Tam-

Taylor's Camp we have no recent intelligence. If Since writing the above, we have received the

Surserymen's Convention.

We observe by a late number of the Ohio Cultivator, that it is proposed to hold a general meeting of Nurserymen and Fruit-growers, at Columbus, on the 29th and 30th September inst. The main object is, to bring together specimens of all the approved varieties of Apples, (and other fruits of the season,) cultivated in different sections of Ohio and adjoining States, in order to afford opportunity for examining and ed against milroads because they are close corat least, the erroneous names under which many

raits throughout the country.

Such a meeting of nurserymen and fruittion will be a large one .- Cincinnati Gazette.

Annual Methodist Conference. WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sept. 1. Conference met at 8 o'clock. Bishop Janes the presiding officer took the Chair, and after a season of prayer, the Conference was organized by calling the roll and appointing Rev. J. M.

Trimble, Secretary. The Conference resolved upon having but one session per day. Committees were appointed on the following bjects: Finances, Public Worship, Educaon, Missions, Sunday Schools, Book Concern,

bible Cause, Statistics and Periodicals.

Conference proceeded to the examination of A great portion of the time of the Conference erial character of all the ministers. This saiutary regulation is strictly attended to annually. -Chio State Journal.

Pablic Prosperity.

The general business of the country continues very as ties As an indication, we give some of the results of the largest public works in the country, as compared

Ohio Car als-Nov. 15 to Aug. 15 Penn'a do Dec. 1 do 1 N. York do May 1 do 15	1846. 347 131	1847. 353,494
Penn'a do Dec. 1 do 1		101 626
N v. Dec. 1 do 1		10.00
	711,576	1,019,552
	1,350,318	1,978,836
	101,598	132,108
	38,664	54,655
	1,706.417	1,907,010
	3,158,441	3,004,059
do 15, 1	2,046,199	13,539,448

rived from it .- N. Y. Tribune, 2d.

PAmong the passengers by the Caledonia, we see names of James Wallack, the nephew and John Wallack, the son, of the celebrated comedian of that name.

The importance of the road in a national resect, if no other consideration, is sufficient reaon for a proper notice of the commemoration of its completion, so far as it will make a continuous line of Railroad from Georgia to Mon-

The road has been strongly and well built, at on average cost from Concord to Connecticut, of \$30,000 per mile. The people had assembled from the adjacent

towns in large numbers. After the collation, conducted on strict temperance principles, Mr. Webster spoke as follows: "I am very happy, fellow-citizens, to be here on this occasion-to meet here the Directors of

the Northern Railroad,-the Directors of various other Railroads connected with it below and such a number of my fellow-citizens, inhabitants of this part of the State. Perhaps my pleasure and my surprise at the success of this great enterprise so far, are the greater from the fact of my early acquaintance with this region

"But, gentlemen, I see the rain is beginning to descend fast, and I pray you to take shelter under some of these roofs." (Cries of "Go on. (Cries of "Go on, "In my youth and early manhood I have tra-

versed these mountains along all the roads or passes which lead through or over them. We are on Smith's River, which, while in College, I on and investigation which it deserves .-- had occasion to swim; even that could not alnterests of the free, and the physical, men- ways be done; and I have made a circuit of At that day, steam, as a motive power, acting on water and land, was thought of by nobody; nor were there good practicable roads in this nd yet there are those who abjure consid- part of the State. At that day one must have traversed this wilderness on horseback or on rery is concerned, would silence the press .- foot. So late as when I left college there was by this strange reluciance to examine the no road from river to river for a carriage fit for et? If those who oppose examination have the conveyance of persons. I well recollect the the truth on their side, what have they to lose by investigation? Is investigation inimical to granting of the charter of the fourth turnpike, which led from Lebanon to Boscaw, was re-So far is this from being the case, truth garded as a wonderful era. The champian in courts investigation and rejoices in it. All this the Legislature of this great enterprise was is so well understood that it would be absurd to Benjamin J. Gilbert, then a lawyer at Hanover, ascribe their opposition to free discussion to a always a most amiable and excellent man, and fear, that the interests of truth might sustain now enjoying a healthful old age in the city of Boston. I think he is 84 years old. He is well known to the elder inhabitants of this county,

They think that the influences resulting from | and I am glad of this opportunity to aliude to e discussion would so operate on slaves as to him as a highly valued friend of long standing. "I remember to have attended the first meeting of the proprietors of this turnpike at Andover. It was difficult to persuate men that it Now, all their apprehensions arising from this was possible to have a passable carriage road cause must be groundless, as will appear from over these mountains. I was too young and is consideration: Slaves need not know, and too poor to be a subscriber, but I held the proxought not to know, that the subject of slavery less of several absent subscribers, and what i undergoing discussion. The object of those lacked in knowledge and experience, I made up who write in favor of emancipation is to oper- zeal; and as far as I now remember, my first ate on masters, and show them that they would speech after I left college was in favor of what promote their interests by manumitting their was then regarded as a great and almost impracsaves. No one desires to come between the ticable internal improvement, to wit: the making of a smooth though hilly road from Connecticut River, opposite the mouth of the White River to the Merrimack River at the mouth of to emancipate; but they glone should act on Contoocook. Perhaps the most valuable result of the making of this and other turnpikes was the communication of knowledge upon road-making among the people-for in a few years afterward, great numbers of the people went to church, to electoral and other meetings, ger-that while the relation of master and slave hin chaises and wagons, over very tolerable roads The next stage after turnpike was canal. Gov. Sullivan, Dr. Dexter, Col. Bathwin and other eminent citizens of Massachusetts had planned the Middlesex Canal, connecting the Merrimack River at Pawtucket Falls, near where

Lowell now is, with Boston. And a canal was built round those Falls also, to complete a water By the arrival of the Schooner Mississippi, intelligence | conveyance to Newburyport. Great expense eived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, to was incurred afterward in locking the various falls higher up the river, until at length the the face. But the Pope saw that the people The most important item of news is the arrival of river was made navigable for boats as high up as Concord. This was thought to be a great and most useft achievement, and so indeed it was. Bus a vastly greater was now approaching, the era of steam. That is the invention under the command of Capt's. Wells, Haile, and Fair of steam to the moving of heavy bodies on the water and on the land towers above all other inventions of this or the preceding age, as the Cardigan mountain now before us lifts itself above the little hillocks at its base.

"Fellow-citizens, can we without wonder consider where we are and what has brought us here? Several of this company left Boston and Salem this morning. They passed the Kear-sarge on the left, the Ragged-Mountain on the right, have threaded all the valleys and gorges, and here they now are at 2 o'clock, at the foot es, west shead of the companies to open a community of the Cardigan Hills. They probably went to callon with Mal. Lelly. They never returned, and it is the market this morning, orderdered their dinners, went home to a leisure breakfast, and sat out. Here they now are, enjoying the coallation of our hospitable friend, Mr. Cass, at the bour when their families are dining at home By the way, if they had thought fit-and it would have been a happy thought-they migh have brought us a few fish, taken out of the sea at sunrise this morning, and we might here enjoy a good fish-dinner as our friends are now enjoying at Phillip's Beuch or Nahant. This would have been rather striking-a chowder at the foot of Cardigan Hills would have been a

"Fellow-citizens, this Railroad may be said pico, is s'ated to be better than reported. From Gen to bring the sen to your doors. You cannot, people; hand in hand with them be will go forfollowing te egraphic intelligence in the Cinciensti Ga- of any policy more useful to the great mass of tian sharp-shooters marching against the very Miley, as chaplain, by the sons, relatives and state that Lally's train arrived at Jalapa, with the twelve dragoons who were supposed to have been captured at as that of Railroads to equalize the coordition of the National Bridge. Exaggerated accounts state that Lally's loss was about 200, but it was believed that it did there they travel fastest; the poorest can travel in the cars, for the Spanish Marriage she has sold herself to yista had been made through the dense mass of the Spanish Marriage she has sold herself to yista had been made through the dense mass of the Spanish Marriage she has sold herself to yista had been made through the dense mass of the Spanish Marriage she has sold herself to yista had been made through the dense mass of the Spanish Marriage she has sold herself to yista had been made through the dense mass of the Spanish Marriage she has sold herself to yista had been made through the dense mass of the Spanish Marriage she has sold herself to yista had been made through the dense mass of the Spanish Marriage she has sold herself to yista had been made through the dense mass of the Spanish Marriage she has sold herself to yista had been made through the dense mass of the Spanish Marriage she has sold herself to yista had been made through the dense mass of the Spanish Marriage she has sold herself to yista had been made through the dense mass of the Spanish Marriage she has sold herself to yista had been made through the dense mass of the Spanish Marriage she has sold herself to yista had been made through the dense mass of the Spanish Marriage she has sold herself to yista had been made through the dense mass of the Spanish Marriage she has sold herself to yista had been made through the dense mass of the Spanish Marriage she has sold herself to yista had been made through the dense mass of the Spanish Marriage she has sold herself to yista had been made through the dense mass of the Spanish Marriage she has sold herself to yista had been made through the dense mass of the Spanish Marriage she has sold herself to yista had been made sistance to save their time and to save their exbors and acquaintances who live two hundred miles apart.

"We sometimes hear idle prejudices express

comparing them, and correcting in some degree porations; but so from the necessity of the case they necessarily must be, because the track of a railway cannot be a road, upon which every Other objects of the proposed convention are, man may drive his own carriage. Semetime are deemed worthy of cultivation—to consult for these cases the most ample compensation together on the subject of the selection of vas for different sections of the country, and taste of this inconvenience. When the direcdifferent soils; also, the best mode of cultiva | tors of the railroad resolved to lay it out upon tion, the nature and prevention or cure of dis- the river, (as I must say they were very wise in eases of fruit trees; and generally to discuss doing,) they showed themselves a little too lovsuch matters as may be thought useful and in- ign to me, coming so near my farm house, that nd to promote the general cultivation of fine their steam-whistles, to say nothing of other inconveniences, not a little disturbed the peace and repose of its occupants. There is beside an growers may result in much good, and as all awkward and ugly embankment thrown up engaged in the production of Fruits are invited across my meadows. It injures the looks of the present, it is to be hoged that the conven- fields. But I have remarked, fellow-citizens, that Railroad directors, and Railroad projectors, are no enthusiastic lovers of landscape beauty a handsome field or lawn, beautiful copses and all the gorgeousness of forest scenery, pass for little in their eyes. Their business is to cut and slash, to level or deface a finely rounded field, and fiff up beautifully winding valleys. They are quite utilitarian in their creed and their practice. Their business is to make a good road. They look upon a well constructed embankment as an agreeable work of Art-a long, deep cut through hard pan and rock, such as we have they can find a fair reason to run a tunnel under a deep mountain, they are half in raptures. clared there should be an armed intervention. To be serious, gentlemen, I must say I admire and pretty certain that England says, there shall he character of the preachers of the second year.

A great portion of the time of the Conference. In two is taken up in the examination of the miniscent more than 500 feet above the level of the SWITZERLAND, as does the Pope, n Merrimac River. We shall soon see it cross pendently, and declares she has no masters, and yender mountainous ridge, commonly called will have none. The writer quoted above says:

| Merrimac River. We shall soon see it cross pendently, and declares she has no masters, and way fitted for the occasion. The muffled winger of this world before you came into it?" was the caustic way fitted for the occasion. The muffled winger of the world before you came into it?" was the caustic way fitted for the occasion. "the Height of Land," and thence pitch down into the fair valley of the Connecticut.

works as well as the customs revenue of the leading cione. There are, indeed, good lands about the teets. In spite of all diplomatic notes of warnbase of the Kearsarge, on Beach Hill, Babcock's ing, of which Austria and France especially Hill, and other places adjacent to the road. take care there shall be no lack, the liberal party, There are other portions not so fertile. We may infer this from the names they bear. We have come through "Little Gains," "Hard straight forward on its course. In the first sit-Scrabble," and "Dungeswamp," which latter tings, the following measures were carried by 12 full and two half votes:

I understand, is an Indian word to signify the poorest land in all creation. But, fellow-Total.

Total.

19,460,394 22,189,412

This has been the general result of totis and taxes on the rates of taxation, showing a greater relative proper tion in the movement of business than in the income device of the showing and the showing a greater relative proper tion in the movement of business than in the income device of the showing and the showing as the

Speech of Mr. Webster on the Opening of these results. I trust that policy may be steadi- Switzerland; and third, the revision of the arthe Great Northern Railroad at Grafien, in pursued till internal improvement in some ticles of Federation with the express design of Miley. Often, during his brilliant discourse, he really and intrinsically useful form shall reach ferming from the former union of 22 small can wept himself, and drew tears from his audience. every glen and every mountain side of the State.

"And, now, my friends, having thus shortly complied with the wish that was expressed that I should address you in a few words, I take a

> ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA. The Caledonia arrived in Boston on the morn-

ing of the 2d. The decline in bread-stuffs continued, and cotton was dull. The following table exhibits

Per Caledonia. Guadalquicer. Cambria. C.S. Wh't per 70 th. \$1 8602 04 2 0402 16 1 9262 20 U.S. Flour per bbl. 57466 38 62406 48 6 4866 60 Indian Corn, per qr. 60007 20 62407 20 6 2407 20 Indian Meal per bbl. 2 8803 44 3 5600 00 0 0003 26 Aug. 19. Aug. 13. Aug. 4.

This continued decline has caused much rouble and disaster in Great Britain and on the ontinent, and something like a pecuniary oanic prevailed. The pressure has operated severely upon the corn market and its dealers .irm after firm has given way, and when the teamer left the liabilities of suspended houses exceeded two millions and a half sterling.-The following is a list of the leading houses many rough and tedious miles to get over it .- in London that have "stopped," and the deficit of each:

Chas. Donglas & Son. £200.000 Lesley Alexander & Co . Coventry & Sheppard. King, Melvit & Co., 200,000 Giles, Son & Co., 250,000

In the midst of this monied pressure, the railway speculators held their semi-annual meet- point: ings to declare dividends. Nearly all had to refuce; some very heavily. The belief exists hat much immorality and downright swindling have prevailed, in the management of many of these railroads, and that a disclosure will occa-States in 1837.

For speculators of this character-for mer while millions are starving near them-there can be no sympathy among the humane any where. We know not how far our countrymen re connected with these foreign suspended ouses. But it is known that an immen mount of bills have been returned, and it is staarge number having the endorsement of PRIME, VARD & Co., of New York.

The elections are more favorable for the exting Government than was anticipated.

The QUEEN is travelling in Scotland, and the apers are filled with the details of her moveents. England, otherwise, seems quiet enough. ITALY, just now, is the centre of attraction ad agitation. It is evident that France and nals, and Gizzi, Secretary of State, resigned- as the national belief. But the National Guard organized, and at once plan, causing all the leaders (except the Ambasuments not only developing their scheme in de- cy. tail, but showing its aim, and disclosing all the parties engaged in it. The attitude of the Pope, Can they control him? Will be heed them?-

"Henceforth for Pius IX. to recede is impossible. He knows his enemies and understands that he can build only on the affections of his indeed, snuff its sait water, but you will both ward. Austria, from whom the mask is now sion having formed, the remains, preceded by snuff and taste its best products, as fresh as torn, must act openly, and perhaps we may the trades, headed by Mr. Thomas Reynolds those who live on its shores. I cannot conceive soon see her Hungarian Grenadiers and Croa- the City Marshal, and followed by Rev. Dr the community than the policy which establish prince of Christianity and the Catholic Church, friends, and by the clergy and other gentlemen, ed these public improvements. Let me say, whose protector Metternich has always claimed moved through the dense crowd and along the fellow-citizens, that in the history of human to be. But what will France do? Ask rather quay, and up Marlborough-st. to the church. such distances that they could hardly have vis- Dessaix. Kleber and Massena, Lodi and Marenreis-would join the Italians and drive the pense. Men are thus brought together as neigh- beaten Austrians from the land. But will France allow Austria to intervene alone, and look on as in 1831? That is impossible, for it would be the spark thrown into the mine, causing a universal has garnered in the minds of the people.

The editor of the Schnellpost, in reply to these

But it is pretty clear, that England is giving Pius the 9th her countenance, and that if she which were sung De Projundis and the Misto bring into notice such new varities as may it is true, these Railroads interrupt or annoy in- will not interfere herself, she will not permit we originated in this region of country, and dividuals in the enjoyment of their property: others to interfere. We may hear of new threats-of new conspiracies-of disturbances here and there in Italy-but under the enlightened rule of the Grand Dake of Tuseany, and the Pope, liberal measures will advance, and the King of Naples, and other petty states, who teresting to nurserymen and fruit-growers, and the thunder of their engines, and the screams of hang now upon the arbitrary power of Austria,

will have to give way. There were disturbances at Lucca, and in Calabria. Arrests were continued at Rome. On one person seized, new papers were found, which proved that Cardinals Dellagenga, Mattei, and Vanicelli, the Austrian Ambassador, Neapolitan Ambassador, Duchess of Parma, and the Roman Minister of Police, were involved in the consplracies against the Pope. This shows what Aus-

tria and its pirap, Naples, are doing. SWITZERLAND, next to Italy, attracts mos attention. It is difficult to understand what is the cause of the dissention there-so contradictory are the accounts. It is evident, however,

In SWITZERLAND, the Diet has come together, "Fellow-citizens, you who live along the line and is discharging the affairs of the Federation of the Road must already begin to feel its bene- in liberal Berne, and under the guidance of Och-

prince, was given over the remains of O'Conrespectful leave of you, tendering to you all at portance to the other. States of Europe. Swit-parting my best wishes for your health and prostruly (morally) a power of the first rank, and in the midst of monarchical Europe would offor the dangerous spectacle of a flourishing and powerful Free State. Moreover, it would assume a new position in the European system of balance of power, and become a most important ally to the Continental powers of Middle Europe. Austria, acting in the spirit and tenden cies of the old Metternich statu que policy, opthe prices of bread-stuffs, at Liverpool, by the poses this design in the most decided manner and on condition of being silent as to the Spanish marriage, and not making common causwith Lord Palmerston, has made sure of the cooperation of France against liberal Switzerland M. Guizot, true to the obligations he has thus assumed, has already sought to intimidate the Diet by a note sent to President Ochsenbelu, by his ambassador, M. Bois le Comte. In this he hreatens them with an intervention of the great powers; but has produced quite as little effect when he complained to the Diet that Herr Jenny, editor of the Guckkusten [a national paper | had hung the Cross of the Legion of Honr on his dog's neck, which turned out not to

> The Diet have dissolved the Sonderbund This is what Guizot and Metternich declared should not be, and for which they threatened intervention. What now! Arms must be used to master the land of Tell. Will France 400,000 attempt it? The better opinion is, that she 200,000 will leave Austria to do whatever fighting is to be done. But will Metternich venture a war with the mountain soldiery of Switzerland? An intelligent writer thus speculates on this

Switzerland, with its glaciers, mountain isses, ravines, torrents-with its warlike and isciplined population, and with the patriotism thich conquered at Moret and Sempach-is no Portugal where an intervention requires bu these railroids, and that a disclosure will occa-sion an explosion such as we had in some of the unpunished. To Switzerland soldiers must be sent, and there soldiers are men; more than that they come of the laboring classes, in whose heads new ideas have already lit up their flames; the will hold on to bread to get heavier prices the French soldiers would fight badly or not a all against liberal Switzerladd. For this reason the design here seems to be to leave to Austria alone the actual defence of the Sonderbund and do no more than cooperate diplomatically, block-ade the frontier by an army of observation and by vexatious commercial regulations. But is this case the cowardly servility of the July-Government, its yielding and clinging to Aused that Baring, Brothers & Co. had to protect a tria, its Condottien service to the cause of absolutism and retrograde, makes a wretched impression. If they come to blows you may be issured more than 100,000 Frenchmen, Poles, Spanjards and Italians will hasten from France o the Alps to fight as volunteers in the ranks of free Switzerland against Austria. And if Switzerland conquers and gains her freedom, these foreign legions can easily become the model and nursery, the young guard of free-

dom to France herself. We hope Switzerland is to be cursed by no astria have again combined diplomatically to civil war, and especially a war arising out of a heck the progressive spirit of the Pope. The difference of religious belief. The protestant areatened outbreak on the 17th ult. was stimu- cantons are the most powerful. If they are reated, if not caused, by them. They had sown solved to have freedom, let us hope that they suspicion and dissension in the College of Cardi- will not stain the cause by declaring their creed

resigned because he durst not look the future in | France is agitated by elections, frauds, &c. Parwere with him-that Italy seconded his mea- between Beneallion & Dujarier, in which the sures -- and, with the aid of the bold, liberal latter was killed. The murderer fled because the ERRETI, determined, at once, to meet the crisis. | court ordered him to pay a large fine to the mo-Cicero-nachio, as he is called, (his real name be- ther of his opponent. But he returned to testify which distinguishes this age. The application ing Angelo Brunetti) a tavern keeper, but a in the case in which one of his witnesses, D'Ec- Knowles." man of might among the people, discovered the quevilly, was charged with perjury. He swore whole plot, and the men who were to lead in it, to his friend's honesty-viz: as to the pistols as well as their plan of operations. Count Lut- with which the duel was fought, but was so flatly 433.97. zow, Austrian Ambassador, Cardinals Lambrus- contradicted, that the court ordered him to be Mademoiselle Lind has been invited by the Bishop of friendly to the election of General Zachary zow, Austrian Ambassador, Cardinals Lambruschini, Della Genga, Bernetti, Grasselini, Govarrested on the spot. The result was, that

Mademoiselle Lind has been invited by the Bisnop of the United States, but Oranges, none; Lemons, Sine 6: Figs. 14 29 15

Contradicted, that the court ordered him to be approaching the approaching of the United States, but Oranges, none; Lemons, Sine 6: Figs. 14 29 15

Contradicted, that the court ordered him to be approaching to state approaching or the United States, but Oranges, none; Lemons, Sine 6: Figs. 14 29 15

Contradicted, that the court ordered him to be approaching to state approaching to state approaching or the United States, but Oranges, none; Lemons, Sine 6: Figs. 14 29 15

Contradicted, that the court ordered him to be approaching to state approa erner of Rome, and Col. Fredi, backed by Austrian D'Ecquevilly was sentenced to ten years of sebayonets, were to restore the old order of things, clusion-which is "an afflictive and infamous and heat down the Pope, if not destroy him .- punishment" consisting of imprisonment in a the Ussolinski, at Lemberg, of a fragment of the histo common jail, where the prisoner is to be kept ry of Trogus Pompeius. This manuscript, which treats of Hyria and the war against the Dacians, has of the Illinois State Constitutional Convention, Herring at 87.60.

efied the conspirators, and defeated their whole in the interior, and at hard work-and Benval- created considerable interest among the German philolo do, as individuals, nominate Gen. Zachary Taylion ordered to be tried again for murder. These sador) to escape in such haste that they left dec- trials give a terrible picture of Parisian profiga- aid Mary, opening her large blue eyes with astonish FUNERAL OF MR. O'CONNELL .- The steamer Duchess of Kent having on board the remains of Mr. O'Connell, reached the lighthouse at the then, is one of defiance to France and Austria. Southwall about two o'clock on Monday afternoon. Here the steamer lay-to until palf-past

> with flags half-mast high, and anchored exactly opposite the Custom House. A prodigious crowd was collected at this point. Precisely at liament to £260,000. That is £278 each, exclusive of half-past four the remains were disembarked. On the removal of the coffin to the shore, it

wise, because this mode of conveyance costs but known red trowsers, and the yet better known Rev. Mr. Cooper, robed in cope and surplice, tri-colored banner, all Italy would rise up, the assisted by Rev. Mr. Maher, Rev. Mr. Mullen, multitude before me those who have friends at French soldiers would remember Napoleon and and Rev. Mr. Smith, proceeded to the outer cutrance, and there met the coffin, then being borne ited them, had not Railroads come to their as- go-would remember Victory, France and Lau- into the church by the mutes and others. The acolytes, bearing torches, here surrounded the coffin, and a sub-deacon, in a white surplice and soutan, held the lofty crucifix at the foot. The aspersion having been performed, and the antiexplosion of the feeling that seventeen years mains, proceeded up the nave toward the catafalque prepared for the reception of the coffin, which was then laid upon it. The Libera me Domine was then intoned by the full choir, after

> At the conclusion of the ceremonial the officiating clergy and the choir retired to the vestry. leaving the remains lying in state. The tapers roung the catafalque were lit, and the anxious people were allowed to enter the church and view its splendid arrangements.

> The sons and other members of the Liberator's family remained within the sanctuary during the celebration of the introductory cere-mony. At its conclusion they withdrew, ac-companied by the Rev. Dr. Miley, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Whelan, and their other friends.

The church was closed at about 11 o'clock; however, refused to all until six o'clock next three altars. Repeated masses during canonical hours were continued during the stay of the remains in the church. The citizens of Dublin, in great numbers, and

also crowds of gentlemen from the Provinces, visited the church on Tuesday to view the remains and to offer their prayers for the eternal

repose of the departed.

The city presented a scene fraught with the deepest interest, business being in a great measure suspended. The streets were crowded with entry and ladies from all parts of the country. also from England, and even France, all seemingly impressed with the sad solemnity of the luty which they had journeyed thither to per-

The solemn obsequies for Mr. O'Connell took place on Wednesday. The interior of the don't we have so dows scarcely let in the light of day, but four hundred wax lights in chandeliers cast a sombre effulgence on the dark scene, which added much to the imposing effect of its solemnity and its seventhousand men are now engaged on the different sections. The earnings of the completed portion are grandeur. Directly in front of the altar was large, and sufficient at present to pay the expenses and the catafalque on which the coffin containing the remains of O'Connell rested; it was covered with black cloth. The front gallery was set left \$20,000 to Cokesbury Seminary, of the South Caro apart for the immediate friends and relations of the alucation of the sous of deceased Mr. Steele, the faithful apart for the immediate friends and relations of the illustrious deceased. Mr. Steele, the faithful friend of Mr. O'Connell, occupied a seat in the gallery. Before 11 o'clock the church was filled. The aisles and galleries were occupied by the laity; the nave was reserved for the clergy. The Office commenced a little after 11, Rev.

Drs. Laphen and O'Hanlon acting as chanters. The nine lessons of the nocturus were read by who render farther service to the Sonderbund; and third, a prohibition against accepting or wearing any foreign orders and decorations.

In the subsequent sessions, the following measures were brought forward and carried by the same majority:

The funeral oration was preached by Rev. Dr. The solemn absolution which the Pontificial

prescribes in offices for a Pope, a bishop or a

The funeral took place on Thursday. Every hing wore the appearance of mourning. Not alone in the line of procession, but through the city generally the shops were closed. The bells of of the different churches tolled a knell to the Church in that city. He was formerly a resi-memory of the illustrious dead, which were the dent of St. Louis, and was an ornament to his only sounds that broke on the solemn stillness. The funeral procession was headed by the City Marshal, followed by fifty of the Dublin trades, O'Connell's triumphal car in mourning, several religious societies, the Christian Brothers, the clergy, physicians, Secretary and Chaplain, the coffin, the chief mourner, members of the O'Connell family in mourning coaches, drawn by four horses, each horse led by a mute, the nembers of the Cemetery Committee with sashes, and in mourning coaches, O'Connell's coach, blinds up, the Lord Mayor in his state coach, the archbishops, bishops and clergy in carriages, the judges and members of the House of Commons, High Sheriff of the City of Dublin, the Under Secretary, the Solicitor-General, Aldermen and Town Councillors of the City of Dublin, a Deputation from the Repealers of Liverpool, headed by Mr. James Livingston, the Mayor, Aldermen and Town Oouncillors of Limerick, Waterford and other Corporations, the Total Abstinence Societies and the citizens There was little or no prospect of raising the of Dublin, arranged in wards. The procession passed through Sackville-st College-green, along Merrion-square; passed by the house of the Liberator, then returned by the Castle, along the

The ceremony performed in the vault comprised the Benedictus and the Miserere mei Deus l'hese were chanted by the bishops in the interior of the vault, and responded to by the other members of the Roman Catholic Church who stood upon the steps outside. The ceremon having concluded at six o'clock, the crowds dis

quays, to the Cemeterey at Glasnevin. The

vanit is erected in the beautiful circular plot in

the Cemetery, known as the "O'Connell Cir-

We understand that it has not yet been decied whether the remains of Mr. O'Connell shall ntinue in Glasnevin Cemetery or be removed to Derrynane, and that it is intended to erect a jawbone broken, and was otherwise severely permanent and appropriate monument to his nemory, the design of which has not yet been arranged.

Letters.

l'ear, scatter, burn, destroy -but keep them not I hate, I dread those living witnesses of varying self, of good or ill forgot,

Of attered hopes, and withered kindnesses Oh, call not up those shadows of the dead, Those visions of the past, that idly blot

The present with regret for blessings fled; This hand that wrote, this ever teeming head This flickering heart is full of chance and change; I would not have you watch my weakness, Nor how my foolish likings roam and range, Nor how the mushroon friendships of a day Hastened in hot bed ripens to decay,

ITEMS.

Nor how to mine own self I grew so strange.

The Queen of England has presented a magnificent hipwrecked in February last.

LARGE BUSINESS -The American Bible Society is making urgent appea's for more money. The Society keeps 200 hands employed daily in the manufacture of forty enterprising agriculturists of the vicinity Budes and Testaments, and print upwards of 8 tons of paper per week. They issue 2000 volumes per day. The \$25,000

It is stated that the Rev. William Cureton, a distinguished oriental cholar, has discovered, among the man nacripts in the British Museum, a very valuable Syriae Each has purchased a tract of land for \$1,12 1-2 version, hitherto inedited, of the Gospel of St. Matthew. per acre, and among the party are some wealthy and substantial farmers who are amply provided of 50 bbls at \$4.10, 50 do at \$4.15.

it appears, from the census lately taken of the popula on the banks of the Ohio river.

A Lost Historian.-The Prussian State Gazetie of in the chair, the following resolution, after dis- Zante Curants at 14c. 6 5.

"Mary, I am glad your heel has got well " "Why," United States. ment. "On nothing," said Mag, "only I see it's cole to

To KEEP Away the Moth - Before folding up and each judicial circuit, in this State; friendly to putting away your winter blankets, furs, and other articles, sprinkle them, or smear them over with a few drops of oil of turpentine, either alone, or mixed with an equal butk of spirits of wine. No stain will be eff. three, P. M., when she slowly entered the river able. -Starpe's London Magazine.

The number of Presbyterian ministers in the Scotch

LEGAL INTERMATION .-- If you bite a man's nose off.

Works are in progress for establishing the Electric Telegraph from Montreal to Quebec. The Quebec Ga zette remarks that the posts for it are already placed state, on the 27th ult., at the adv along St. Paul street in that city. Works are also in progress for extending the Telegraph from Quebec to

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA .- The Paris Constitutional states

Prince Orbeitan. The malady has diminished in some detachments of the army and increased in others. It is detachments of the army and increased in some of the added that the cholera has disappeared in some of the mountain districts not under the dominion of Eu-sia. announcement of the death of this distinguished man the phon read, the procession, followed by the re- national flag was displayed at half mast from all the

public buildings and hotels in the city .- Journal of Com-merce, Aug. 28th. ROYAL COMPLIMENT TO THE POET TENNYSON -Alfred l'ennyson, the poet, has been sojourning at Esher in bad health. No one thought it worth his while to call on him or to solicit his acquaintance. The Queen and

Prince, hearing of it, paid their respects to him withou delay. No sooner was this known, than Tennyson was inundated with cards and invitations. The cards he re It isstated that Messrs. Wiley & Putnam, of New

York, intend publishing "an illuminated edition of American poetry," which is to be the most sumptions book ever issued from the press of this country. Beyond \$8,600 have already been expended on its embellishments, Deaths in New York last week 347

A fire recently occurred at Kingston, Canada, by

The church was closed at about 11 o'clock; It is stated that 1,500,000 yards or close are made at long after that hour the gates and doors were beseiged by anxious crowds Admittance was, beseiged by anxious crowds are made worked an annually. Of printed called, there are made nowever, refused to all until six o'clock next worked up annually. Of printed called, there are made morning, when the holy sacrifice was offered at 14,000,000 va ds per year. In these manufactories one million of pounds of starch are annually used. CAPTURE OF A SLAVET -A correspondent at St. Hele

na, in a letter dated June 16, informs us that Capt. Birch, of the Waterwich of 10 guns, had just captured a early an American built vessel, but had, when captured either papers nor colours on board. The amount of Treasury notes outstanding of the

BEATH OF DR. COMBE .- Dr. Andrew Combe, brother George Combe, and well known as a popular medica EMIGRANT SICKNESS IN CANADA .- At the Hospital on

inst., It is flicially stated, was \$15,818,429 31.

ros e Isle, Aug. 12d, number of patients, \$148; deaths uring the week. 288. The total number of deaths in

The New York Tribune save that the work on the Erie Railroad is being pushed with great energy. Over I'll give you a dozen, you rascal!" "Troth, and seven thousand men are now engaged on the different I wouldn't come down if you'd give me two

the interest on the new instalments. The late George Hollaway, of South Carolina, has

The Whigs of Philadelphia have nominated Jon Swurr, Esq, as their candidate for Mayor. The election is the west district of Rhode Island, heartfrom. Brau. B. Taunsrow, democrat, elected to Conress-democratic gain.

A REPENTANT BACHELOR .- Julian Poydrass. The graud high mass, at which the Right warring any foreign orders and decorations.

State, and most assuredly, according to all experience, create new objects for the application perionce, create new objects for the application of your enterprise and your labor. You do not yet begin to know the benefits which it will confer on you. I rejoice most heartly that my native State has adopted a policy which has led to respectable citizen of Point Coupee, Louisiana

WESTERN NEWS.

The Cherokee Nation is excited by a wonderful wizard or prophetess, in the person of an illiterate girl of 15, who is revealing marvellous things seen in a trance. She predicted two

leaths which occurred, revealed a murderer, &c. The New Orleans papers of the evening of the 28th ult., report the death, from yellow fever, of Rev. I. F. HINTON, paster of the Baptist

We copy the following from the New Orleans icayune, of the 28th ult: "A FAIR VICTIM OF THE EPIDEMIC .- It becomes

ir painful duty to announce that among the our previous review. In other articles of produce revictims yesterday to the prevailing epidemic was ceipts are extremely light, affording no field for operamother one of those devoted women-minister- tions beyond domestic wants, and in this way rates are ing angels-a sister of charity. We have not unchanged. The same brisk demand continue to en able to learn the name by which this de- HENP and Tonacco, and previous quotations are fire. y voted, self-denying, self-cacrificing lady was maintained. generally known, but we are informed that at the Charity Hospital she displayed, unceasingly, the qualities of the good Samaritan, and has falsuffering humanity. The Sacred Oracles reveal a consoling truth-Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints." Mississirri.-The War Department made

equisition, in July, on Mississippi for a battal-

on of volunteers for the war, but up to our last

dates but one company had reported itself.

battalion. Governor Brown has issued a second

proclamation appealing to the patriotism of Mis-ILLINOIS CONVENTION .- This body adjourned Hams 9e; 2 do Sides 74c. about noon on Monday last, having signed the Convention which they had prepared for the consideration and final ratification or rejection of the people. Seven members of the convention voted against the adoption of the new con-

stitution, when presented for its final passage. One hundred and thirty-one voted for it. MURDER IN CINCINNATI! - At one of the drunk- 174 do at 61c; 273 do at 51c. ards "hells," in Cinncinnati, on Saturday night last, a man by the name of Gofany, was beaten to death with a pair of tongs. The poor wife of the murdered man threw herself between her husband and his brutal assailants, and had her

beaten! And yet with scenes of this description frequently occurring in our populous towns, those who are set to rule over us solemnly legalize the

existence of these man-traps of vice. A young woman precipitated herself yesterday, from the second pier of the Monongahela Bridge at Pittsburgh, but was taken out of the river without loss of life, though much injured. It was a case of seduction.

The Board of Health of the city of Mobile reorted five cases of the yellow fever as having courred in that city on Friday, the 27th ult. The board state that they have full reason to believe that there are many more cases absolutely xisting than have officially come to their know-

The amount of money in the depositories of Calves. \$2 50@33. Cows and Calves \$00, in domand. the Government on the 30th ult., subject to the draft of the Secretary of the Treasury, was, according to the monthly statement of that officer. \$3,727,051 54.

THIRD REGIMENT KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS. gold medial to the captain of the Spanish brig Emilio, a reward for his bravery and humanity in saving the passengers and crew of the British steamship Tweed.

L. Crittenden, Lieutenant-Colonel; John C. Gov. Owsley has made the following appointments: Manlius V. Thompson, Colonel; Thomas Breckinridge, Major.

> EMIGRANTS TO WESTERN VIRGINIA .-- About of Brooklyn, N. Y., who are to be joined by a River at 11@114c. Merrimac at 114 @124c. Fancy Prints party of three hundred emigrants now on their way from Bristol, Eng., will, in a few weeks, proceed to Western Virginia for the purpose of roods -34 inch Dwights 114c; 30 luch do, 9c forming a settlement, to be called Brooklyn .- 2 \$4,50. was Sheridan with means and appliances to subdue the difficulties of forest life. Their lands are situated

GEN. TAYLOR .- At a meeting of the delegates 25, and from stores at 80. to the Illinois State Constitutional Convention, friendly to the election of General Zichary 60 from stores. Studies Dried Peaches, \$1 00 per evening of the 30th ult., Hon. Cyrus Edwards Almonds at 15c 9 3, and scarce. Prunes at 20c. 6 3

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, members for as a candidate for the next Presidency of the from stores at 30c.

in support of the name. On motion, it was Resolved, That it be recommended to those in

the election of Gen. Zachary Taylor to the Presidency, to nominate an elector in each cir The convention was eloquently addressed by Col. Baker, and several other gentlemen. THE WORM -We last week stated that the

worms had commenced their depredations on the cotton crop in this and the adjoining counties. We regret that all accounts, since then,

The yellow fever was evidently abating somewhat in New Orleans, as appears from the following report in the Delta of the 28th ult.: CHARITY HOSPITAL .- Report for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening: Admissions of do hard, at \$25. that the cholera is raging with intense severity amongst the Russian Army in the Caucasus. It has already cardiseases, 2: discharged—yellow fever, 31; other at 60c. per cwt. JEANS ANI all diseases, 60; deaths-yellow fever, 7; other HAY .- Sales by the boat load at \$10. Retailing from etor

Modern Life in Paris.

A correspondent of the London Times makes tome curious communications on the luxury stores at 10@10le. Sales of 25 kegs at 10 le. and expensive habits which at present prevail in Paris. He says:

"This is truly the age of luxury in Paris. Kips at \$30@36 9 doz. In furniture, horses, carriages, people are in-credibly expensive. In play and private extravagance fortunes are daily swept away. No young or old man can pretend to celebrity without a very little hat, a cigar eternally in his mouth, an apartment crowded to embarrassment with awkward, inconvenient, ugly, ancient, or imitation furniture, procured at marvellous low prices. English horses sixteen hands high, carriages touching the ground, a groom of the smallest possible dimensions, a reputation for gallantry, which consists in being admitted to the smoking, champagne-drinking, and gaming soirers of the shortest and plainest and distinguees women in Europe. The records of the tribunals have recently disclosed some of the secrets of the private soirces of the Lionnes; and, at an auction sale which took place last week, £1,500 sterling was the price of the chimney and other china ornaments of a lady's little entrisol. The sale was of the effects of a young person twenty-three years of age, who from store, inspection added. Sales of 2000 salks Turke aied a short time since, and which occupied four days. Her sister, the wife of a poor weaver, demanded the porperty as sole heirees. There were as many bijoux in gold and ornamented with precious stones as would set up a jeweller handsomely in the trade, and more than haif a hundred weight of plate and silver gilt. The rooms were impassible from the accumulation of furniture, in buhl, marqueterie, and inlaid rosewood. The carpeting was an inch thick. The chuncelliere in which the owner placed her feet when in her carriage, to protect them from the cold, was lined with real ermine. In her the Hospital and Tents f om the opening of the season wardrobe forty gowns were found. Laces, laced and embroidered dresses, silks, satins, velvets, Good REPLY -"If we are to live after death, why furs, all of the costlies kind, and all in exquisite "Come down this Instant," said the boatswain

to a mischevious son of Ering who had been I'll give you a dozen, you rascal?" "Troth, and I wouldn't come down if you'd give me two dozen."

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER. WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. ELIAS SMITH, New York.

MECHANICA TOOL STORE.

J. H. SMITH.

Plane and Edge Tool Manufacturer.

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Ruilders' Hardware, and Mechanic's No. 218, Main st., Esst side, between 5th and 6th treets

CINCINNATI, ORIO.

Commission.

REN IRKS-Since our lest we have had further and a'er advices from Europe, by the Ca'edonia, to the it th uit , the unfavorable news of soid advices had a end . cy, to check the good demand for home consumpt o all at then prevailed in most of our markel, and cars a sig t lectine upon the price of breads a Is and grains. Und r the influence of light stocks, and light receipts the ma . kets are gradually recovering.

The general produce market has undergone very slig! \$ hange since the date of our last.

WHEAT and FLORR Continue to come forward in quantities about equal to the present limited demand, and the market has been steady at the quotations policed in In Groceries we notice no change from previous

prices, sales principally confined a retail lot-Our merchants are still in receipt of fall sto-ks of Day Goods, large sale at moderate prices are anticipated.

Since our last the weather has been qui e variable, for a few days past it was quite hot, and oppressive. Yes terday we had copious showers of rain, the stinosphere became cool and pleasant. All the upper streams are reported as slowly receding, with harely sufficient water for the smaller boats to navigate with full cargoes. From this point below the river is as equally restricted. RACON .- The receipts this week have been very small Prices remain the same as noted in our last, Hams from vagons 1 (08c: Sides 7@14c; Shoulders, 6c; From stores rates are about to higher. Sales of 12 highs Canvassed

BAGGING and ROPE .- The principal stock in our market is held by speculators and at rates far above the rices at which sales have been made, in fact they a c the principal operators in our market at the present time. We note sales of 100 pieces 90 do, 17 do, 37 do, 75 do at 134c; 35 do at 14c; 30 do at 14c, 200 coils at 6 3 55c; 146 do 6je; 200 do at 6; 92 do at 6je; 10 do, inferior, at 51;

STATEMENT OF BAGGING AND ROPE. Stock on hand, Sept. 1. 1847 23.097 pioces tock on hand, Sept. 1, 1947 10,507 coils 12.51 Total 11.633 -BROOMS-Are worth \$1 30@2 00 per dozen, aspe;

BUTTER .- Fresh table butter commands in the maret 15 325c BEESWAX -Steady at 20 200c per 1h.

BEANS .- From wagons 75c. and stores \$1 00 per COFFEE.-Continues firm at previous figures. Sales of 250 bage inferior at 74. We q inte at 8295. CATTLE .- Sales of Beeves at :rom \$3 to \$1. 9 cwt. Sheep, \$1 25@32. Hoge, \$1 25 on fant. Laub, \$1.

CHEESE .- Sales at 707fc. Stock light. COTTON.-No sales. COAL .- We quote Pattsburgh delivered at 12c retall and life whole sale.

COTTON YARNS -We quote sales for the differen

numbers at 71 324 and 94c. CORDAGE - We quote Manille at 12@14c. CANDLES .- We quote Star at 22c, Sperm at 32233 Mould at 16-2 104. DRY GOODS-Cabot A and Chicapee D cottons 8 @90

Great Falls, Massachusetts, &c., & Gric. A. C. A. ticke 16 @17c. Methuen ticke 16 317c. Eine Prints Fall

FEATHERS -- Wequote at : 2005 FUEL -Wood selling at 82 95@82 50 9 enrd.

FLAXSEED - Sale from wagones are made at 70

FISH .- The quantity as well as quality in market in very limited. We quote Mackerel No. 3, large, at \$9,500 GINSENG-We quote at 25. 308c. We hear of sales

GRAIN .- The receipts are very small. We agore from Whereupou, fifty-five names were handed in, wagons, Corn at 35c and from stores 40@-c; Oats from wagons 20c. and from stores at 25-(a-c.

GUNNY BAGS .- Sales at 20@02c HEMP ... Our fieures remain unchanged, \$5 50.236 The St. Louis Prices Current of the 4th ingl., says:

Receipts are again a mewhat heavier than during the store, at \$96.6.\$100: 163 do at \$100. 21 do at \$90. and \$7 do, in two lots, at \$100.\$ ton. The market closes with much firmness, and but little on sain, a large portion of the receipts for the past day or two gong forward di-rect. The bulk of transactions continue to be on Ohio

was at once placed on the bier, and the procession having formed, the remains, preceded by sion having formed, the remains, preceded by the trades beaded by Mr. Thomas Reynolds.

American lady, at Honololu, the capital. much damage as they did last year.—Yazoo 78.328 bales, against 31.764 bales last year for same per (Miss.) Dem. 31st ult.

Small sales of dew rotted at \$150@ 160 \$ ton, 6 mos. -Mr. Fleming Smith, a revolutionary hero, In foreign there have been sales of Marilla to arrive died near Tomkinsville, Monroe county, in this State, on the 27th ult., at the advanced age of sia brings 100 tons clean, not yet familed. The last sale Russia clean was \$242 50 @ \$244 at auction, and \$.50

> and 33,947 bales. 1RON-Sales 20 tone pig metal at \$30; 15 do at \$28; 15

The total receipts of Hemp at the port of Boston was

JEANS AND LINSEY .- We quote the former at 35c each and 40 on time; the latter at 28c cash and 30c on LARD.-We quote from wagons at 829c, and from

LEATHER .- We quote Skirting at 2: 323c; Sole leath er at 18@20e # 5. Upper at \$16@825 # doz. Cal skins wax at \$15@24 9 doz. Bridle at \$24@\$30 9 dus LEAD.-In pige4, hars5. MOLASSES .-- Prices continue the same as quoted !

MUSTARD-SEED -- We quote at \$2(02 25 9 bushel of 50 &-should the crop be light this season prices will be hetter after harvest. NAILS .- We quote at 4] assorted OILS-We have no change to make We quote Lard Oil at 65 affle per gallon. Linseed Gil 60e. Tan-

our last 34c.

ner's Oil \$162 \$21 per bbl, as per quality. POTATOES .- Sales are made at from \$1 50@ \$2 per bhl, according to quality and size of bils. PORK .- Prices continue the same as last weeks queions, \$15 for Mess: \$12 50 for Prime; \$12 for Rump RICE .- The supply in market very light. Sales from

store at 7 @ 74c. SUGAR .- Priere continue as herete fore quo'ed. Sales are principally of a retail character at our former figures 128c. Salesof :0 hhds at 7. SALT-Wegnere Constat at 16: fern river and Te

Island at 50c per hush. SHOT-Hy the keg. \$1 20; hags at \$1 25. SOAP.-We quote No. 1 at he STARCH.-We quote a very superior acticle, made

from the best wheat, at Sic. at which price large quanti-ties are sold each week from the manufactory of Mesors mey & Tvier,on Main street TORACCO. -Sold to the past week at Todd's Ware For first rate from 43,75 - 9455 91,80 - 92,75 " Third me surs of superior crops cold from \$3 to \$4 Sold at the Pla ters warehouse slice our last. 41 libds. For first rate, from

81 78 - \$2 90 Plenty of busers and bildings a frited. TIN PLATE -Sales 15 hoges at \$ 12 50. WHEAT -Sales since our last at 7rc. The mills generally are paving file.
WHISKEY.-Sales of Raw 1843 Si cents. Rectifed

For first rate, from

ent sight per to | prem. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. :0-2 P M. Cotton-We hear of some inquiry, but sothing definite

sayet transpired.
Sagar -- 110 hhde fully Fair so'd on arrival at fe-Molasses - Retail sales at previous rates.

Molasses - Retail sales at previous rates.

Flour - The market is quite at a stand - we do not hear of a sale this morning, and of little or no inquiry - St.

Louis on the Levee offered at \$1.25.25.30 - in Store retailing at about previous rates.

Wheat—Nothing done.

Corn—Nothing yet transpired, but some inquiry for

yellow for Havan .
Outs-150 sacks sold at 33c.
Pork-Mess retailing at \$15, and Prime at \$12.50 @ Bacon—Retailing at previour rates.

Lard—140 kegs sold at 14c. and 65 bbis and tierces at

10) couts.

Whicky -: 00 bble sold on private terms, and 125 at 20c

-offering at 19]c.

Freights - Nuthing transpired.

Exchange -- Nu afteration.

Market generally entre at a stand—the spidemis atcality increasing.

- Moreary.

1

ight nich

CRARY EXAMINER.

"A parrot belonged to a merchant sage,
A beautiful parrot, confined in a cage,
And one day the good merchant's fancy ran
On a journey of traffic to Hindustan. He bage all his servants and maidens come, And he asked them what gifts he should brin

And each servant and maiden with thanks co Whate'er it might be, that would please the

To his parrot he turned, and said, smilingly, "And what Indian gift shall I bring to thee?"
And the parrot replied, "When thou go'st thy

way, And beholdest my fellows as there they play, Oh, give them my message, and tell them this-Let them know from me what captivity is! Oh, tell them—"A parrot, a friend of yours, Who has danced with you in these happy boy

ers, Has been carried away by ill fate's design, And now is confined in a cage of mine; He sends you the wishes that love should se And prays you to think of your absent friend. Behold," he says, "how I pine, alas! While you dance all day on the trees and grass Is this to be faithful in friendship and love I here in a prison, and you in a grove? Oh, remember our friendship in days gone And send me some hope in captivity!" The merchant set out, and his way pursued Till he came at last to an ancient wood On the borders of Ind, where, in summer gle The parrots were sporting from tree to tree He stayed his horse as he past them went, And he gave them the message his parrot se And one of the birds, as the words he said. Fell off from its bough to the ground, as de Sore repented the sage, as the parrot fell: "God's creature is slain by the words I tell. You parrot and mine were not friends alone, Their bodies were two, but their souls were or This tongue of mine is like flint and steel, And all that it utters are sparks which kill He then went on his way with a heavy heart, And he traded in many a distant mart; And at length, when his traffic and toil w

He returned to his welcome home once more. To every servant a gift he brought-To every maiden the gift she sought; And the parrot, too, asked, when its turn come, "Oh where is the gift you have brought

"Twas a bitter message," the sage replied;
"For when it was giv'n, thy companion died." And the bird at once, when the words were said, Fell off, like its friend, from its perch, as dead. When the merchant beheld it thus fall and die He sprang from his place with a bitter cry:

"Oh, my sweet-voiced parrot, why fall st th My well-lov'd partner of joy and woe! Oh, alas! alas! that so bright a moon Is veiled by the clouds of death so soon!" Then out of the cage the bird he threw, And, lo! to the top of a tree it flew ! And while he stood gazing with wond'ring eyes, It thus answered his doubts, and removed sur-

prise:"You Indian parrot appeared to die, But it taught me a lesson of liberty; That since 'twas my voice which imprisoned me, I must die to escape, and once more be free!" It then gave him some words of advice ete

od mastar, for hon One day thou shalt gain the same freedom as I Westminster Review.

> From Chamber's Edinburgh Journal. The Little Pilgrim. A SIMPLE STORY.

very centre of Old England, was Maria Walker. She lived with her grandmamma have called very old indeed, though they by it conveyed. no means were of the same opinion. Inarms, and both with the blackest of hair,

and the pinkest of sashes. Most people would have expected to find little Maria a very dull unhappy child, it seemed such an uncongenial atmosphere ened by any sound, save that of Lilly's tail we have already so often alluded. patting against the drawing-room door, when, finding it shut, she took that method of gaining admittance to the fireside circle, where her beautiful white fur contrasted replenished, when one of the party requested said Maria, trying to look brave, "I might mendous ulcer. In a moment you are cov. very well with the rich folds of grand. Mrs. Martha's permission to bestow a piece perhaps be allowed to sleep either here or ered with ticks. Chigoes bury themselves in mamma's black silks and satins. Lilly of bread, thickly buttered, and covered at the palace." was the descendant of the kitten in Aunt with sugar, upon Miss Maria-we presume. Maria's pictured embrace, and this was a as a token of gratitude for keeping out of Maria's pictured embrace, and this was a as a token of gratitude for keeping out of between the husband and wife, in which it circumstance which sadly perplexed the their way. Consent was obtained, but as was agreed he should take Maria to the of pus. Flies get entry into your mouth,

served, were the very reverse. the top of the house. Of course she had promised not to let the child out of her was such a queer thing to hear a child like Swammerdam and Meriam. An insect tensive lake, the shores of which could efforts to extend it in proportion to his am-

The very first serious difficulty Maria to it, for Frannan stopped to ask every one could recollect finding herself in, occurred one day when grandmamma and both aunts one day when grandmamma and both aunts one day when grandmamma and both aunts of the property of the p one day when grandmamma and both aunts after hour was spent in an unavailing search, were gone out to dinner; an event of very rare occurrence, and of momentous interest a scene of confusion ensued that baffles course, were Piety, Prudence, and Charity. in the family. Both aunts had had some description. In the midst of it a boy ar- Mrs. Adams as soon as she had given her a scruples about the propriety of leaving Ma. rived with a little shoe, which he said he large slice of bread and butter and some ria so very long alone, for company din-ners at Oldtown were celebrated at two its being hers there could be no doubt; and us what your name is, and who your papa o'clock; but as neither of them seemed for many were the tears shed, over what, Mrs. and mamma are." "My name, ma'am, is a moment to contemplate the possibility of Martha said, was all that now remained of Maria Walker, but I never had either a staying at home to take care of her, their anxieties assumed the form of strict injunc- formation as to where this relic was found, utmost simplicity. "And where do you live, anxieties assumed the form of strict injunction as to where this relic was found, the housekeeper, on for a woman whom he did not know had dear?" "At Oldtown, with my grand. The modest and unobtrusive dear?" "At Oldtown, with my grand. The modest and unobtrusive piety which fills the heart with all human morning.

asked two ladies' maids to drink tea with her; and it did not at all comport with her ideas of comfort, that Miss Maria should be longed to her.

She thought, it it was hers, it might be a something asked two ladies' maids to drink tea with her; and it did not at all comport with her ideas of comfort, that Miss Maria should be longed to her.

She presented a very superior cake, and had asked a very superior cake, and had asked a very superior cake, and had asked two ladies' maids to drink tea with hypocrisy; they hate advertisers and quacks in piety; they do not choose to be insulted; they love to tear folly and impudence from this or that island, or those farm-premises in the education of her daughter.

She presented the constant of the promises to contribute very maintain to do not choose to be insulted; they love to tear folly and impudence from this or that island, or those farm-premises in the education of her daughter.

She presented the constant of the promises to contribute very maintain to do not choose to be insulted; they love to tear folly and impudence from this or that island, or those farm-premises in the education of her daughter.

She presented the constant of the promises to contribute very maintain to do not choose to be insulted; they love to tear folly and impudence from the promises to contribute very maintain to do not choose to be insulted; they love to tear folly and impudence from the promises to contribute very maintain to do not choose to be insulted in the love of her soul.

She presented the promises to contribute very maintain to do not choose to be insulted in the love of her soul.

She presented the promises to contribute very maintain to do not choose to be insulted in the love of her soul.

She presented the promises to contribute very maintain to do not choose to be insulted in the love of her soul.

The machine is the promise to contribute very maintain to do not choose to be insulted in the love of her soul.

The machine is the promise to contribute very maintain to do not be beside them all the afternoon, and have Maria. When she had made up her mind could not set out too soon." "And what the altar, which should only be a sanctuary up aloft on the mainland. it in her power to retail in the drawing- to set out, it was a distressing thought to was your object in coming, Maria?" "I for the wretched and the good.—Sydney hoped to hear.

distinctly, but was quite sure she heard the word Beautiful; and as they immediately began to descend a hill, she immediately concluded that it was the palace Beautiful, and that the hill was the hill Difficulty.

I look: for if these were not Timorous and My young readers will, I am sure, be glad to hear that Maria, who has now little girls of her own, has long since found the and that the hill was the hill Difficulty.

for the buoyant spirits of a merry little girl; tion which Maria had already taken of setfor the stillness of death reigned through ting out alone. I need hardly add, that the house, whose echoes were seldom awak. the day she fixed upon was the one to which man now appeared, looking very unlike of Jamaica.

vouthful mind of Maria, who could not Miss Maria was not to be seen, the quality at the great house, as may be they into your nose; you eat flies, reconcile the idea of so old a creature being whole party issued forth into the garden in would make something of her. Maria felt drink flies, and breathe flies. Lizards, cockthe grandchild of so young a one; her search of her. Every walk was explored, grandmamma and herself, she justly ob. but in vain; and at last a little gate leading into a wood being found open, the wood The very first serious difficulty Maia to it, for Hannah stopped to ask every one hand into the drawing-room so tenderly, and no account to let her out of her sight.

Now, Mrs. Martha had not the slightest intention of being guilty of a breach of trust. But she had bought some green tea, and baked a very superior cake, and had asked two ladies'-maids to drink tea with ler; and it did not at all compact with her that had belonged to her.

"At Oldtown, with my grand, mamma." "And where were you going, my love?" "I did not want to go farther than this house to-night. I always intended to sleep here." "And does any one know you were coming here?" "No, ma'am.—

"When I again saw her, her countenance mand saw her, her countenance mand severe to himself, is an object of univer. Sal love and veneration. But mankind that she had one the lust of power when it is veiled unhad read the greater part of the first volume, and that she now knew me.

"When I again saw her, her countenance mand severe to himself, is an object of univer. Sal love and veneration. But mankind to sleep here." "And does any one know you were coming here?" "No, ma'am.—

No one knew exactly that I meant to come hypocrisy; they hate advertisers and quacks in niety; they do not choose to be involved. "Miss Bremer related many legends and hypocrisy; they hate advertisers which were connected with

to turn for the purpose of finding the path Anxious to avoid equally the frying-pan and the fire, as she said afterwards to Hannah the housemaid, she determined to give a little feast, with her Tunbridge-ware dinner service, and conveyed the little girl's ner service, and conveyed the little chair to a spot on the little table and little chair to a spot on the local manufacture of inding the path she was determined to give and both she was to pursue, and she was determined to daughters were quite to tarn for the purpose of inding the path she was determined to ask no one by the way, for fear of end at a loss what to think of their little visitor. The advance of civilization, the progress of the daughters were quite at loss what to think of their little visitor. Which here of its one slight men, is readily perform the daughters were quite to ask no one by the way, for fear of end to ask no one by the way, for fear of end to ask no one by the way for fear of end to ask no one by the way in three-fourths of the advance of civilization, the progress of the advance of civilization, the progress of the daughters were quite at loss what to think of their little visitor. Maria, however, had gained so much she knew, did not bring them through the politicel barriers and had endowed her pupil with the ferent visitor. Which the force above states the destinies of her child, and infused into the worldly affairs, are gradually tending to a loss what to think of their little visitor. Maria however, had gained so much she was to pursue, and she was determined to give in the might

naturally supposed hers might be so too; but she was firmly resolved to pursue the same drawing her close to her and kissing her, Maria was in general a very good little course that he did, and put her fingers in "that, none of us can tell; it may be mana was in general a very good little course that he did, and put her hingers in that, none of us can tell; it may be girl, and if she had been allowed to have her ears, that the might not hear. She had her misgivings certainly, as to the propriety send me there to night, will you? and the the desire that now filled her whole mind the desire that now filled her whole mind would have had no place there. But Aunt Roberts had so distinctly recommended her "You'll let me stay and sleep here?" Charlotte so invariably insisted that little journey, that her aunts could not blame her "Yes, that you shall, dear little wanderer girls were never allowed to ask questions, for that, when they grew up, they would know everything that was good for them to know; and she had very recently smarted and they had so often on a Sunday evening back here that's been through the Valley, so severely under the laughter of her aunts, exhorted her to do during the week all that continued the child, almost as if thinking when she had asked if rivers had teeth as Mr. Roberts had enforced in his sermons, aloud. This touched a chord in every when she had asked if rivers had teeth as well as mouths, that she resolved she would ask no questions, but try to find out for herself what at present she so much wished to know; and the day when grandmamma and aunts were to dine out, appeared so suitable for the attempt, that it was with unqualified pleasure she heard that Miss Martha was to exercise the rights of hospitality on the would allow her to sleep there, although would. This touched a chord in every that sermons, that she thought, or tried to think, that for once they would have no cause to complain. She scrambled over or through dear to them, who had been suddenly hurried through that valley of which Maria spoke. "I've been thinking, ma'am, it would be a terrible thing for a little girl like me to go there alone without any armour; oh! please do let Piety go with me same evening. Maria's education had been far from neglected. She could read very well, had begun to learn to write, and had received lessons in geography and history, though, from the dry tedious manner in Christian had slept, and whether they would sleep there, although mour; on! please do let Plety go with me would allow her to sleep there, although inour; on! please do let Plety go with me —oh, pray do!" said the child, wondering what she could possibly have said to make them all cry so. At this moment the porter arrived to say he was ready, and Mrs. Adams desired him to tell Mrs. Walker her which they were administered, her ideas of give her any armour, or whether it was worn little Maria was safe, but very tired, and she time and space were very confused. She by men pilgrims. She was interrupted in would either take her home in the mornhad formed a theory of her own, that all her reverie by seeing a number of cows run-celebrated persons of different countries ning, as she feared, towards her; so she be-if they liked to come and fetch her. "I whose names began with the same kind of gan to run too, and it was not till she had don't want to go home," said Maria; "I sound, were contemporaries; that, for inclimbed a gate into the next field, that she only want to go back as far as the Wicket stance, Queen Anne and Hannibal, Queen missed one of her shoes, which had fallen off in her rapid flight—that same shoe which traveller, might have known each other if caused so much lamentation at home. She whom Maria was sure must be Charity; they had but lived near enough. Her ideas durst not go back to look for it, as a dog "you dear delightful little creature, you've of geography were not much less vague, as was still chasing the cows; but she thought been reading the Pilgrim's Progress till may be inferred from the fact, that she be-she could manage to walk without it, as the your little head is turned, as I'm sure mine lieved certain mounds in the churchyard to grass was so very soft, and she was sure would have been at your age, if I had not be really what Mrs. Martha asserted them either Prudence, Piety, or Charity, would had a good mamma to explain it all to me; to be, the graves of the infants slaughtered give her a new one. At last she reached and as you never had a mamma, how could by Herod. Her grandmamma told all her the high road, and began to ascend the hill. you know any thing about it?" friends what very great pains she took to give Maria good principles. Her lectures on these points might all be reduced to five the might road, and began to ascend the finit. You know any thing about it?

A few judicious questions now drew forth give Maria good principles. Her lectures and very hungry, but she remembered Christian had felt sleepy here also; and she remanded to five the character, by putting a hump on his mage, and when her aunts arrived before the character, by putting a hump on his bounty. Even when a mere lad, romping about it?

A few judicious questions now drew forth from Maria the whole story of her pilgrifor the character, by putting a hump on his bounty. Even when a mere lad, romping about with the other formed him from Maria the whole story of her pilgrifor the character, by putting a hump on his bounty. Even when a mere lad, romping about it? heads; namely, to put every thing to its proper use, to be genteel, and to hate the bour, for which, however, she looked in surprised to find her looking so well and French. It will not be surprising that, with such training, the perusal of the Pilgrim's Progress, a copy of which had recently been presented to have grimed and local training that the perusal of the Pilgrim's Progress, a copy of which had recently been presented to have grimed and local training that the perusal of the Pilgrim's Progress, a copy of which had recently been presented to have grided and bour, for which, however, she looked in surprised to find her looking so well and happy and rational, as they had been very much frightened by Mr. Watchful's account of ideals; had he been tall and handsome, every of what he called her lightheartedness and gradien.

All that was beginned. No one possessed a deeper feeling, a more vigorous elasticity of spirit than he. The stage was his world of ideals; had he been tall and handsome, every of what he called her lightheartedness and gradien.

All that was beginned. No one possessed a deeper feeling, a more vigorous elasticity of spirit than he. The stage was his world of ideals; had he been tall and handsome, every of what he called her lightheartedness and gradien. grim's Progress, a copy of which had recently been presented to her, give an entirely new bias to her thoughts. Sorely puzzled was she to guess how much of it shocked to see how many people were compuzed was she to guess how much of it shocked to see how many people were computed was she to guess how much of it shocked to see how many people were computed was she to guess how much of it shocked to see how many people were computed was she to guess how much of it shocked to see how many people were computed was she to guess how much of it shocked to see how many people were computed was she to guess how much of it shocked to see how many people were computed was she to guess how much of it shocked to see how many people were computed was she to guess how much of it shocked to see how many people were computed was she to guess how much of it shocked to see how many people were computed was she to guess how much of it shocked to see how many people were computed was she to guess how much of it shocked to see how many people were computed was she to guess how much of it shocked to see how many people were computed was she to guess how much of it shocked to see how many people were computed was she to guess how much of it shocked to see how many people were computed was she to guess how much of it shocked to see how many people were computed was she to guess how much of it shocked to see how many people were computed was she to guess how much of it shocked to see how many people were computed was she to guess how much of it shocked to see how many people were computed was she to guess how much of it shocked to see how many people were computed was she to guess how much of its shocked to see how many people were computed was she to guess how much of its shocked to see how many people were computed was she to guess how much of its shocked to see how many people were computed was she to guess how much of its shocked to see how many people were computed was she to guess how much of its shocked to see how many people wer might be true, when, one day as they were ing down the hill, and that no one but her. the time came for her departure the beautidriving out in the carriage, she saw at a self was ascending it. At length she saw ful allegory which had so much perplexed driving out in the carriage, she saw at a little distance from the road a very hand-some house. On some one asking the name of it, she did not hear the answer as she thought how very awful the lions must not to have found out the meaning for her-little was good and kind to her, was made so very plain, that she thought she must have been extremely stupid not to have found out the meaning for her-little heart beat more rapidly not to have found out the meaning for her-little heart beat more rapidly not to have found out the meaning for her-little heart beat more rapidly not to have found out the meaning for her-little heart beat more rapidly not to have found out the meaning for her-little heart beat more rapidly not to have found out the meaning for her-little heart beat more rapidly not to have found out the meaning for her-little heart beat more rapidly not to have found out the meaning for her-little heart beat more rapidly not to have found out the meaning for her-little heart beat more rapidly not to have found out the meaning for her-little heart beat more rapidly not to have found out the meaning for her-little heart beat more rapidly not to have found out the meaning for her-little heart beat more rapidly not to have found out the meaning for her-little heart beat more rapidly not to have found out the meaning for her-little heart beat more rapidly not her hand to her hand to hear her hand to distinctly, but was quite sure she heard the look; for if these were not Tunorous and self.

And then joyfully wished the good merchant of there were really such places; but she before farewell!

Thou hast done me a kindness; good master, farewell!

Thou hast freed me for any form to be sadly distressed when it occurred to have the following with fun. I know well enough the day they passed in the carriage, and sometimes almost ventured to hope that they no longer existed; but how the farewell to others the privilege of being permitted to othe and that the hill was the hill Difficulty. the day they passed in the carriage, and true Wicket Gate, and is anxious to show Thou hast freed me for ave from the bond of this to her that they were travelling in the ling the bend of the road, when it swept off any are induced to ask themselves the quescal pathos; 'you love—you love me.' wrong direction from what they ought to be to the lodge she had before seen, there ap. tion, whether, with superior instruction, they "Aye, people may speak thus when they Oldtown was a town where fewer chan- fine beech-trees, two enormous lions! of health, Piety for their companion through Oldtown was a town where fewer chan-ges occurred than is more populous and Maria was no great naturalist, or she would that dark valley, which sooner or later all modern places, and Maria scarcely recol- have perceived at once that they were made must tread, my story will not have been vently, as he loved all that was noble and beautilected ever to have heard of any one's leav- of stone, but she never for a moment written in vain. ing it. Certainly she had never heard of doubted that they were really the lions !- A FLEET OF PELICANS .- It is a pleas-The only vouthful inmate of a large old. any one going on a pilgrimage, and she She stood gazing and trembling for some ant sight to see a flock of pelicans fishing. wondered very much how her aunts, who time, continually repeating: "Thr lions A dozen or more are flying on heavy, flaghad told her the Pilgrim's Progresss was so were chained, but he saw not the chains;" ging wing over the sea, the long neck to appear upon the boards: was he not a mourn-tory good a book, should have read it withand two maiden aunts, whom she would out thinking it necessary to take the advice she ran swiftly between them, passed to protrude from the breast. Suddenly, a something very merry, that the public might the through the gate, and knocked with all her little ruffling of the water arrests their at-The rector of the parish happened to call little might at the door of the lodge. It tention; and with wings half closed, down doubly merry; he danced and skipped aboutdeed, the little girl most strenuously main. the very next day at Mrs. Walker's, and as tained, on all suitable, and many very unhe was going away, inquired so kindly after man; and Maria, awe-struck at beholding in an instant emerges to the surface with a doubly merry; he danced and skipped about—despair in his heart—and all clapped their hands in an instant emerges to the surface with a

suitable occasions, that they never could the little girl, that she was called in from at length one of the individuals of whom fish. The beak is held aloft, a snap or "Last night, after the performance, little Humphave been so young as they seemed in their the garden to see him. He asked what she had thought so much, dropped a curt two is made, the huge pouch is seen for a back strolled out of the town, towards the longpictures, which represented them as two book it was she was reading, and when she sey, and said, "If you please, sir, are you tall awkward girls, just struggling into wo. Said it was the Pilgrim's Progress, he was a perfect picture; his chin series over the surface with its follows."

In a sact that the garden to see him. The asset to the following the said it was she was reading, and when she sey, and said, "If you please, sir, are you moment distended, then collapses as before; by churchyard. The wreath of flowers upon was and heavily the bird raises to wing, and heavily the bird raises to wing, and he said he have a specific picture; his chin as two is made, the large pouch is seen to a back stronged out of the town, towards the lone. manhood; one with a parrot on her hand, stroked her head, and said he hoped she said the man, smiling good-humoredly, "I again beats over the surface with its fellows. manhood; one with a parrot on her hand, stroked her head, and said he hoped sne said the man, smiling good-numoredly, "I again beats over the surface with its fellows. the other with an ominous kitten in her would not delay setting out on her pilgri- hope I be; what did you please to want?" It is worthy of observation that the pelican resting upon his hand, his eyes turned towards would not delay setting out on her pilgri- hope I be; what did you please to want?" It is worthy of observation that the pelican resting upon his hand, his eyes turned towards cently married to a man of serious mind, mage till she was the age of Christian, add "I want Discretion, if you please, sir," reinvariably performs a somerset under the
comical. Had the folks seen their favorite, how
ing that a wouthful pilgrim was the most inplied Maria. "I say, Missis," said the surface; for descending, as he always does. the reddest of checks, the whitest of frocks, ing that a youthful pilgrim was the most in- plied Maria. "I say, Missis," said the surface; for descending, as he always does, teresting object he knew. This last obser- man, looking over his shoulder at his wife, diagonally, not perpendicularly, the head vation was addressed to her aunts, who as 'didst ever hear the like of that ?—here's a emerges looking in an opposite direction to sented to it, as they did at every thing Mr. little maiden says as how she wants discre- that in which it was looking before. When Roberts said, that it confirmed the resolution." "Well, I've seed many a one as the morning appetite is satiated, they sit

any thing Maria expected to see so near the The Rev. Sydney Smith observes of the de-

A private confabulation now took place between the husband and wife, in which it would make something of her. Waith her very proud when she found herself with her hand in that of Mr. Watchful, and actually on the way to the palace. Her guide left on the way to the palace. Her guide left the foot. Every thing bites, stings, or Stockholm: in Oldtown," was the answer, and both THE REAL SOURCE OF INFLUENCE.-

quised, "when they so seldom go a-pleasu-ring, that they should be frightened about naturally supposed hers might be so too; but "My poor little child" said Mrs. Adams

your flesh, and hatch a large colony of young how her eyes and every feature beamed with chigoes in a few hours. They will not live joy! together, but every chigoe sets up a sepa-

throats, and swelled faces."

I mind me of a pleasant time, A season long ago;
The pleasantest I've ever known,
Or ever now shall know. Bees, birds, and little tinkling rills. So merrily did chime;
The year was in its sweet spring-tide,
And I was in my prime.

I've never heard such music since. From every bending spray; I've never plucked such primros Set thick on bank and brae. I've never smelt such violets As all that pleasant time I found by every hawthorn-root— When I was in my prime.

You moory down, so black and bare, Was gorgeous then and gay
With golden gorse—then blossomingAs none blooms now-a-day.
The blackbird sings but seldom now
Up there in the old lime, Where hours on hours he used to When I was in my prime.

Such cutting winds came never then To pierce one thro' and thro'; More softly fell the silent shower, More balmily the dew. The morning mist and evening haze
(Unlike this cold grey rime)
Seemed woven warm of golden air— When I was in my prime.

And blackberries—so mawkish now-Were finely flavored then;
And nuts—such reddening clusters
I ne'er shall pull again.
Nor strawberries blushing brite—
As fruit of sunniest clime; How all is altered for the worse Since I was in my prime!

A Picture Book without Pictur "I knew a Pulcinello, said the Moon. The ance on the stage. All his movements were comical, and raised peals of laughter in the house, although there was nothing in particular to call it forth—it was only his oddity. Even

who applauded its favorite.
"The lovely Columbine was good and kind

cinello skipped high into the air and his melan- tion of her genius should elevate him she Philadetphia American, was figured in the ful in art. On her wedding-day he seemed the bute, or the army, only accord to men practical application of the theory of tempereriest of the merry; but in the night he wept: in public governments; and thus she comhad the folks seen his wry face they would have

when she was buried, Harlequin had leave not great man, to act through and by him, to under ground, the sides of which

"Often have I seen young officers, parading four years of age. She had received a present of a new little blue frock, and a new rose-colored bonnet. The finery was already put on, and all present called out for candles, for the light of There stood the maiden as stiff as a doll; her little arms stretched out from the frock, and the fingers wide apart from each other; and oh,

"'To-morrow you shall go out,' said her mother. And the little girl looked up at her bonnet, then down at her frock, and smiled with rapture. 'Mother,' said she, 'what will the dogs think when they see me in my smart dress?'"— Hans Christian Andersen

FREDERIKA BREMER .- Andersen's first meeting with Frederika Bremer on a voyage to

All this reconciles us to our dews, fogs, va whether she was the authoress of the celepours, and drizzle-to our apothecaries rush- brated novels. She asked after my name; ing about with gargles and tinctures—to was acquainted with it; but confessed she our old, British, constitutional coughs, sore had read none of my works. She then en- judgment, she early detected these domestic hroats, and swelled faces."

The World hates Pretence not Pie.

It is not true as this had writer ID.

It is not true as this had writer ID.

It is not true as this had writer ID. TY.—It is not true, as this bad writer [Dr. provisatore, which I had destined for Bas. ther and her own presentiments of the fu-Styles is perpetually saying, that the world kow. She vanished immediately with the ture.

ner service, and conveyed the little chair to a spot on the light table and little chair to a spot on the grass plot opposite the large window that there must be some different route grass plot opposite the large window with a large window with a large basket of the ground from her own room. Difficulty, which she could distinctly see for the graden; so she resolved to make of two phases the her way through the fields to the foot of the fill of wealth is suffered to remain in the shade which the spreading wings of a monstrous eagle cut in box afforded, believing that the child would be constantly within sight, and, if she strayed, that ahe should miss her directly, and would appared them when the she way again to the second of the gravity of the second of the gravity within sight, and, if she strayed, that ahe should miss her directly, and would appared the porter's lodge, at the gate of the palace, she would there ask them to take her back their place them, which she were sway against on this particular day that she should her way agains on this particular day that she should her way through the fields to the foot of the final to the final to remain in full force, and even with far more official through the could distinctly see from the garden; so she resolved to make the way through the fields for the chance of way through the fields for the chance of the palace them, with the spreading wings of a monstrous eagle cut in box affords, believing that the child would be considered to remain in the state of the groor. The real source of influences of the palace through the constraint of the gravity of the state of the groor. The real source of influences of the palace through the constraint of the gravity of the state of the groor. The real source of influences of the gravity of the state of the groor and strange of the remain in full force, and the strange of the make place in the make place in the make place in the make place in the mindle chance the during the case of the with a through the constitution of the p

"A young but already influential female soul passed rapidly from tenderness to had lent to this latter party the prestige of her youth, her genius, and her enthusiasm—it was Madame de Stael. Necker's daughter, she had inspired politics from her birth. Her mother's salon had been the canaculum of the philosophy of the 18th century. Voltaire, Rousseau, Buffon, D'Alcentury. Voltaire, Rousseau, Bullon, D. Allove, a skin maroled with the animatic embert, Diderot, Raynal, Bernardin, de Saint Pierre, Condorcet, had played with this child, and fostered her earliest ideas. Her cradle was that of the Revolution. Her from the deepest fibres of her hear, father's popularity had played about her lips, and left there an inextinguishable thirst for fame. She sought it in the storms of the populace, in calumny and death. Her woman, is the medium of persuasion genius was great, he soul pure, her heart orator, and by both these titles natu deeply impassioned. A man in her energy, her the charm of voice, and bestow a woman in her tenderness, that the ideal her freely.) Such, at eighteen year

ed possible this triple dream of a woman, a philosopher, and a hero. Born in a republic, educated in a court, daughter of a minister, wife of an ambassador, belonging by birth to the people, to the literary world by talent, to the aristocracy by rank, the three elements of the Revolution mingled or contended in her. Her genius was like the antique chorus, in which all the great draw his head up, as is come voices of the drama unite in one tumultuous concord. A deep thinker by inspiration, a tribute by eloquence, a woman in attraction, her beauty, unseen by the million, required intellect to be admired, and admiration to be felt. Hers was not the beauty of form and features, but visible inspiration and the manifestation of passionate impulse.
Attitude, gesture, tone of voice, look—all obeyed her mind, and created her brilliancy. Her black eves flashing with fire, gave out from beneath their long lids, as much tenderness as pride. Her look so often lost in space, was followed by those who knew her, as if it were possible to find with her think my journey was retarded more than the inspiration she sought. That gaze, open, day by the misfortune, having in all cases vet profound as her understanding, had as much serenity as penetration. We felt that the light of her genius was only the reverberation of a mine of tenderness of heart. Thus there was a secret love in all the ad miration she excited; and she, in admiration, cared only for love. Love with her was but enlightened admiration.

"Events rapidly ripened; ideas and things fancy. At twenty-two years of age she had maturity of thought with the grace and softness of youth. She wrote like Rousseau, into a glass or earthen vessel, and pour the and spoke like Mirabeau. Capable of bold conceptions and complicated designs, she could contain in her bosom at the same time a lofty idea and a deep feeling. Like the women of old Rome who agitated the republic by the impulse of their hearts, or who exalted or depressed the empire with their love, she sought to mingle her feelings loved. Her sex precluded her from that ton Cultivator, July 3d: open action which public position, the tripulsorily remained unseen in the events she a citizen of Philadelphia, and which is now clapped their hands.

"Not long ago Columbine died. On the day guided. To be the hidden destiny of some tually in operation. A large apartment is being a citizen of Philadelphia, and which is now tually in operation. A large apartment is being a citizen of Philadelphia, and which is now tually in operation. grow with his greatness, be eminent in his a double wall containing saw dust. name, was the sole ambition permitted to melting filters through the saw dust and ke her—an ambition tender and devoted, which the temperature of the under ground aparts seduces a woman whilst it suffices to her always 34 Fahrenheit, just two degrees a disinterested genius. She could only be the mind and inspiration of some political man; she sought such a one, and in her de- of time. A gentleman connected with this martine's Girondists.

who was touching on old age, and but recently mother of her first child, Madame Roland was born in that intermediary con- enjoyment in mid-winter of all the luxuries dition in which families scarcely emancipated from manual labor are, it may be said, ing a city. amphibious between the laborer and the tradesman, and retain in their manners the virtues and simplicity of the people, whilst they already participate in the lights of society. The period in which aristocracies prise her husband by a rare delicy, try it. The fall is that in which nations regenerate. The sap of the people is there. In this was born leaves Borness the milk a quarter of pound of fresh butter, four eggs well beat Jean Jacques Rousseau, the virile type of Jean Jacques Rousseau, the virile type of Madame Roland, A portrait of her when a child represents a young girl in her father's dish. Some add to the other ingredients a qua a child represents a young girl in her father's workshop, holding in one hand a book, and in the other an engraving tool. This pic-ture is the symbolic definition of the social site taste declare for it, we believe, hot with the condition in which Madame Roland was born, and the precise moment between the labor of her hands and her mind.

"Her father, Gratien Philippon, was an engraver and painter in enamel. He join-Maria, however, was a very happy child, though she durst not make a noise any where except in her own play-room at where except in her own play-room at where except in her own play-room at when she thought how faithfully she had on the way to the parace. Her gaude left was a man on the way to the parace. Her gaude left her outside, while he asked to speak to Mrs. Adams, to whom he said that the little lady's intellects seemed all of a heap together, it was a man of the way a spiring higher than his abilities allowed, and a restless speculator, who incesses the consists of eight put of her own play-room at left the child out of her own play-room at left the foot. Every thing bites, stings, or bruises; every second of your existence you are wounded by some piece of animal lowed and a left the foot. Every thing bites, stings, or bruises; every second of your existence you are wounded by some piece of animal lowed and a left the foot. Every thing bites, stings, or bruises; every second of your existence you are wounded by some piece of animal lowed and a left the foot. Every thing bites, stings, or bruises; every second of your existence you are wounded by some piece of animal lowed and a left the foot. Every thin ed to these two professions that of a trade her troubles like all other little girls, even those whose voices are never checked; and she used to get into sad scrapes sometimes; but then she used soon to get out of them, and she was neither perplexed by regrets for the past nor fears for the fattern of the past nor fear of the nature is alive, and seems to be gathering all myself, if Miss Bremer is on board, this for the most elevated destinies. We need

> "The young girl grew up in this atmos phere of luxuriant imagination and actual wretchedness. Endowed with a premature

"Marguerite Bimont (her mother's name)

had brought her husband a calm beauty. angelic piety and resignation armed her saved by this ingeni equally against ambition and despair. The mother of seven children, who had all died city of Philadelphia has recently invented, and obtained a patent for a new agricultaral implementation of the contract of the cont in the birth, she concentrated in her only served the nice balance of her heart and her mon horse rake, attached to the wagon; wh "In Stockholm, the acquaintance with mind; of her imagination and her reason. are raised by the ouward movem her increased, and year after year the letters which have passed between us have strengthwhich have passed between us have strengthful mind was graceful; but it was of brass.

team, and deposit their contents in the was by this process, as the hay is from the sw the labor of six or eight men, is readily performed.

of their reflection, a look which of her ambition should be satisfied, it was was the portrait of this young girl, necessary for her to associate in the same obscurity long kept in the shade, character, genius, glory, and love.

"Nature, education, and fortune, render-

AGRICULTURAL.

As soon as you find your he ness of the founder. In extr deed him as long as he can and with a spoon put back on his salt until you get him to swallow careful not to let him drink too anoint round the edges of his ho of turpentine, and your horse will

one hour. A founder pervades every part of the of a horse. The fleam arrests it from the the salt arrests it from the stomach and l and the spirits of turpentine arrests feet and limbs.

I once rode a hired horse nine toning in two days, returning him at night the see day; and his owner would not have known the his founder was one of the deepest kind.
I once, in a travel of seven hundred foundered my horse three times, and I do served and practised the above prescription night on green feed; in the morning he be well, having been purged by the green All founders must be attended to immedia

and delicious pickles ever tasted is made fr ripe Clingstone Peaches. Take one gall good vinegar and add to it four pounds be sugar; boil this for a few minutes and skir any skum that may rise; then take cline peaches that are fully ripe, rub them with flannel cloth to remove the down upon them and stick three or four cloves in each; put the quor upon them boiling hot. Cover them and let them stand in a cool place for a week ten days, then pour off the liquor and peaches, which should be carefully covand stored away for future use.

Inventions and Improvemen Vegetable and Fruit Preservers .- The

"We are told by a creditable eve-witness, ceiling is a room filled with ice, which gradu freezing point. In this apartment. ples, oranges, flowers, strawberries, etc., are served with complete freshness, for any les lusion believed she had found him."—Lafice saw apples perfectly fresh and as fragrant when first ripe, that have lain in this present ago and bought for 5 levies a box-being wor

GREEN CORN PUDDING .- The Louisville Jo nal says one of the very best things ever broat to the table, in the pudding line, is green of ter of a pound of sugar, and eat the put

er, worked by an artificial water-fall, and who ufactory, occupying a small space, requiring tle labor, and of course producing vast econor as compared with the steam-engine, it required no combustible. It consists of eight pur wheel to which the strap for the machinery of the manufactory is affixed, the whole goes round and puts the machinery in motion. The parado of this invention is the return of the water

STEAM HOD CARRIERS .- The Lar rence ier says: "The contractors on the Bay Mills, now hoist their brick and mort steam. A small engine is ple ced in the lostory of the mill, to which is applied an en arriving at the tep, the tenders take the from the chains and carry them to any depart of the building. A man stands near engine to take off the empty hods as they had brought her husband a calm beauty, proach the floor by the downward side of and a mind very superior to her destiny, but